B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 28— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	Delta	..	8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	..	11,089
16th ,,	Malwa §	..	10,941
22nd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	..	10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	..	10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	..	7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	..	11,430
5th April.	Naldera X	..	15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	..	10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	..	11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	..	10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	..	7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th Feb.	DALGOMA †	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

5th	Feb.	OBRA*	5,462
10th	,,	ULA*	5,310
20th	,,	JEYPORE*	5,318
21st	,,	SICILIA X	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA	7,952
29th	,,	LAHORE,*	5252
18th	March	SOUDAN†	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
1st February	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 A.M.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 A.M.
4th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi viaK'war
6th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
7th ,, ..	SAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
Telephone No. 12[illegible] P. P. O. Box 162.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5842	16th Jan	31 Jan.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*SadoMaru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	5775	14thFeb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	135	94
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	513	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 8/1, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INSURANCE.

THE ASSURANCE
INDIAN CONCERN
ATTRACTIVE
TABLE
Speedy
For
Bombay

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
AGENCIES
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F.30,000,000 Gold = £2,500,000
Reserve Funds F.20,000,000 = £1,666,666
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang Djember Pasalongan
Sourabaya Djocja Probolinggo
Medan Kota Radja Soerabaya
Bandjermasin Macassar Pekalongan
Bandoeng Padang Malatjap
Cheribon Palembang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

Young Man!
The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.
Write us about it just now:—
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.
General Agents.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,
AHMEDABAD.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— GENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
KAMA SHASTRA
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. See personally DR. C.N. SHROFF, Above Shanchinaram Ichharam Zariwalla, 404, Kalbadevi Road.
A R9615

WANTED—CASHIER 1,000 to 1,500 cash security required—50 to 75 pay every thing found. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sita Ram Building, Bombay.
A R9628

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several AGENTS for Bombay and C. P. Apply immediately to, THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R9620

WANTED—CERTIFIED COMPOUNDER to join immediately. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary required to Box No. 1 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9630

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—A SHORTHAND GUJARATI SPEAKING EXPERIENCED TYPIST for a firm. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 10023 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9613

WANTED—AGENTS to stationery, etc. Those who can deposit rupees two thousand need only for particulars apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R9631

WANTED at Poona, an energetic youth as SHOP ATTENDANT, one with fair knowledge of correspondence and Accountancy preferred. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating salary required to STANDARD OPTICAL CO., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
A 18774

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS in Bombay and SUB-AGENTS throughout the Bombay Presidency, Berar, C. P. etc. for strong British Offices. Apply stating experience and details of business to MEYER NISSIM & CO., 101, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R9626

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways .Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL. HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination. Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MADHANI, C/o. Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay, 8.
A R9577

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Single independent FLATS, 3 bed rooms, din. sit. rooms separate, Colaba adjacent to Post Office west sea-shore, sea on three sides. Apply there.
C R9625

TO BE LET at New Gamdevi, a big flat of a bungalow of 10 rooms, kitchen, godown, servants' quarters, baths, etc. decent quiet locality, just suitable for a big family, Hostel or Chummery. Apply Box No. 10016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9593

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

5,000 HAZIRA UMRATH PLOTS, facing sea FOR SALE. See personally on 1st and 15th of each month at Taj Mahal Hotel. Captain U.L. DESAI, M.D. Manchester, Mental and Epilepsy Specialist.
G R9613

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—STAMPING POWER PRESSES Electric Motor 20 H.P., Rolling, Cutting Spinning, and Screw-Cutting Lathes and other Sheet-metal Machinery from best English Manufacturers. Apply SALES-MANAGER, Mitha Metal Works 663, Tardeo.
K R9617

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 223.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

FOR SALE—One DODGE LANDAULETTE CAR, in perfect running order. Very suitable for family use, or for Khoja or Borah gentleman. Price reasonable. See ANANTRAM RADHAKISAN, Dwarkadas Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R9597

FOR SALE—1918 model STUDEBAKER, six cylinder, seven seater. ZENITH carburettor, fully equipped, excellent condition. Rs. 2,500 or offer. Please apply J.R.D. TATA, Navsari Buildings, Fort.
JA R9629

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRIVANDRUM SANSKRIT SERIES—The undermentioned numbers have recently been brought out in the series:—No. 78. ASVALAYANAGRIHYASUTRA, with the Commentary ANAVILA of Haradattacharya Rs. 5. No. 79. ARTHASASTRA OF KAUTALYA, with the Commentary SRIMULA of Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapati Sastri Hon. M. R. A. S. (Part I, 1st and 2nd Adhikaranas) Rs. 8. Apply to THE AGENT, Government Sanskrit Publications, TRIVANDRUM, CHALAI.
L R9624

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orderr will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTION SALE—On view at Altamont Road, next to Murli Mansions, Mr. T.D. Lawson's very valuable and rich furniture of Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms, Piano, Grammophone Cabinet, Platedware, etc., etc. to be sold on SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)
T R9616

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R9621

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18792

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

BEG to announce that on and after 4th February, 1924, their address in Bombay will be BALLARD ROAD, (opposite Ballard Pier).
C18740

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that from MONDAY, the 4th February, the address of the Branch Offices of the above Companies will be as follows:—

(New) CENTRAL BANK BUILDING
(4th Floor).
Esplanade Road,
R. L. D. WODEHOUSE,
Actg. Branch Manager.
Telephone No. 24870.
C18748

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Public Auctions will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, at 6-30 p.m., for the purpose of auctioning the following for the year 1924-1925:—

(1) Right of collecting fees from the Khar Market.
(2) Right of collecting fees from the Town Fish Market.
(3) Right of collecting fees from the paved open space in front of Hirana's Chawl.
(4) Right of collecting fees from flowers from the Municipal tank on the east of the Prince's Avenue.
(5) Right of collecting dung from the Municipal stable at Chimbai.

Those who are desirous of taking the above contracts are requested to be present at the time of auction.

The conditions of the contracts can be inspected at the Storekeeper's Office.

The successful bidder shall have to deposit on the spot 10 per cent. of his bid for the fulfilment of his undertaking to carry out the contracts.

The Sanitary Committee shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

E. B. GIMI, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 29th January, 1924.
C18773

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The West Indian Import Coy.,
J. C. KARAKA.
VITHALDAS KARAKA & COY.
The above firms have REMOVED their offices to-day to:—
127, FORT STREET,
Opp. Victoria Terminus.
18784...

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LIMITED begs to notify the public and constituents that the undermentioned staff of their Ahmedabad Depot CEASED to be in their employ with effect from the 31st January, 1924:—

Balvantrai K. Thakore,
Ramnarayen K. Desai,
Niranjan M. Pandya,
Jethalal M. Sha,
Dayabhai Vasanjee Talati,
Valjee K. Sicodia,
Umyashanker Kalidas Dave,
Ramshanker A. Bhatt.

For British Dyestuffs Corpn. Ltd.
MANAGER.
C18789

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. J. Muller, who vacates his seat, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election. Also to elect Directors in the places of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai, who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1924, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1924.
C18780

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 25,000 tons of coal during the year 1924-25, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 11th day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, M.B., Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18758.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received upto 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, for the supply of Hay, Bran, Oorid and Salt during the year 1924-1925.

Tender forms, terms of contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Storekeeper on any working day during office hours.

E. B. GIMI, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, January, 1924.
C18779

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOORBHOY MOOSAJI BHAVNAGARWALLA has contracted for the absolute sale to our client ALIBHOY ADAMJI, of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Sun Mill Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2540 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Laid Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1036 (1) and 1036 (1a) and Street Nos. 41 and 41 aa and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sayana Architect, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Mia Mahomed Chotani, on or towards the North by the said Sun Mill Road and on or towards the South by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1924.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18776

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 131 of 1924.

Re: RANCHORDAS MATHRADAS & COMPANY, a firm, lately carrying on business as piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: VALLABHDAS KANJI, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ranchordas Mathuradas and Company, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 31st day January, 1924.

H. A. VAKIL,
For Chief Clerk.
C18785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4558 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 13th day of November 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHOGILAL MOHANLAL JHAVERI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Zaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). BHAIDAS PRANJIWANDAS (2) PARBHUDAS BHAIDAS, (3) CHHAGANLAL BHAIDAS, (4) MOHANLAL BHAIDAS, (5) THAKOREDAS BHAIDAS, (6). ATMARAM BHAIDAS, all Hindu Inhabitants, Defendants Nos. 1 and 4 of Rander and Defendants Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 of Bombay, residing at Morarji Goculdas Chawl, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,437-4-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 21st day of October, 1923, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of February, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of November 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of November, 1923.
MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai KALYANBAI Senior widow of Thakkar Velji Liladhar, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

(1) KHIMJI MEGHJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a General Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort and (2) GANGARAM alias GANGJEE KHATAO also of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Rice Merchant, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort, two of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased Bai Kailyanbai Senior widow of Thakkar Velji Liladhar ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C18772

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 47 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 9th day of January, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, 19 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHIRINBAI, widow and Administratrix of the late Burjorji Merwanji Kapadia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). PREMSUKH UDERAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) MOONGALAL BANKELAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) CHHOTALAL MAGANLAL KOTHARI and (4) BAI SAMTA, wife of the said Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) MANILAL BAKORDAS, (6) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL, (7) BHAGWANDAS HARAKHCHAND, (8) DOSSABHAI GULABCHAND, (9) CHUNILAL TRICUMDAS, also all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the former two residing at Sandhurst Road and the last three at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims that the Lease mentioned in the Plaint has been properly and validly terminated by the plaintiff that the defendants or such of them as may be in possession of the premises mentioned in the Plaint be ordered to hand over quiet and peaceable possession thereof to the Plaintiff that the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 695-10-0 being the rent of the said premises from the 1st day of August, 1923, to the 9th day of October, 1923, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the respective dates of payment till judgment and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment, that the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at Rs. 302-7-0 per month from the 10th day of October, 1923 till delivery of possession with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the respective dates of payment till judgment and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum, for the appointment of the Plaintiff or some other fit and proper person as receiver of the said premises, for an interim Receiver, for an interim injunction preventing the Defendants from dealing with the said premises, for costs of the suit, and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summened to appear in this Court on the 12th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18778

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 781 OF 1923.
The French Motor Car Co. Ld. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Chandulal Dalsukhram Javeri. ... Defendant.

Under instructions from the French Motor Car Co., Ltd., Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms of the French Motor Car Co. Ld., Queen's Road, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the decree passed by the Hon. Judge in the said suit on 1st May 1923 and on account and at the risk of the late Chandulal Dalsukhram Javeri, Defendant:—

1 Humber Motor Car No. 5610.

The above car is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4889 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VALLABHDAS JIVANDAS GORAGHANDHY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Landlord, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff

vs.

(1) PARDESHI BADRIPRASAD JUGAL KISHORE, (2) RATANSI PANACHAND, (3) PARDESHI NARANDAS JUGAL KISHORE, (4) DAYA PRAGJI, (5) MAHOMEDALI KADERBHAI, (6) NATHALAL MANSUKHRAM, (7) VARJIWANDAS KHOOBCHAND, (8) AMTHALA CHAGANLAL, (9) VANMALI MEGHJI, (10) MULCHAND KESHAV, (11) CHOONILAL JETHALAL, (12) NAGESHWAR KRUSLAL, (13) PURSHOTTAM NARANJI, (14) RUPSI JERAM and (15) VISHRAM RAVJI, all of Bombay, Hindus, except No. 5, who is a Borah Mahomedan carrying on business and residing at Jagjiwan Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, king, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendants and each and all of them may be ordered forthwith to vacate the premises in their respective occupations and give peaceful possession thereof to the Plaintiff, that each of the defendants may be ordered to pay rent upto Shravan Vad 30, S.Y. 1979 compensation for the use and occupation from Bahdarva Sud 1, S.Y. 1979 till the date possession is given at the rate mentioned in Column 3 of Ex. A. hereto and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of February, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18781.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1924.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed from Robert Catalogue solid teak and blackwood carved and plain household and office furniture, Cottage piano, pianola, steel safe fitted with Chubb's lock gramophone with records pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Raval Building, opp. N. Powel and Co., Lamington Road.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table chairs, Robert pattern sideboard with carved railing dumbwaiter large drawing room sofa and corner Cabinets velvet plush-lined large drawing room sofa and corner cabinets, piano, pianola, large and small roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets with sofa, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, gramophone fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden beds, steel safe wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Ordnance Officer Ordnance Depot., Fort, Bombay, up to FRIDAY 1st February 1924, for the sale of unserviceable army blankets for the period ending 31st March, 1924. The successful bidder will be allowed to remove the blankets at any time during the period of contract, removing at his own expense, and pay cash before removing the same, and shall have to keep a deposit of money with Govt. Auctioneer Bombay until such time and which is to be fixed by the O.O. I/c O. Depot., Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. Auctioneers 94, Main Street, Poona.

18717

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rusi Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, hat stand, reclining sofas, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Duval, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the Late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, the property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the date mentioned below by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

(SUSSEX ROAD PROPERY.)

To be sold on Friday the 1st February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying on the North-side of public passage leading to Sussex Road, containing by admeasurements about 4515 sq. yds. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New No. 13814, 13819 and part of New Survey No. 1/3634 and bounded on the East by public passage 40ft. wide on the West by Open storm water drain, on the North by private passage 20ft. wide, and on the South by public passage leading to Sussex Road, Collector's E Ward No. 7581 (1) and Street No. 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sals apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4781 of 1922 (Lalaji Doongersey vs. Bhawani Govind) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Temkar Street, containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1229-1230, New No. 8394, Old Survey No. 2370-2371 and New Survey No. 3823 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 142 and Street No. 30-32 and 34 and bounded towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Mahomedkhan Subedar Major, and on the South by the property of Borah Gulam Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GUM MASTIC, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 129, Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.
15 cases Gum Mastic (slightly damaged by water).
By order of the Office concerned.
2 Multigraph Machines, one being "The Gammeter Printer No. 36" complete and the other "Compo Type No. 10" complete.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English)
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Pair Pegoo Pony in harness.
1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Chestnut Waler horse going in harness very quiet.
1 Glass fronted miniature Landaulette in very good order.
1 American six-20-30 H. P. in good condition.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 225 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 150 Tons selected first class teak squares thin and thick from fresh stock, just landed from Moulmein, sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R and Co.

About 75 Tons selected first class Teak squares thin and thick, above 15 feet and above 8 feet, Mark AB/M Foncar.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE AND 3 MOTOR CARS.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tulsidas Morarji (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One big Godrej safe, one small safe, writing and dressing tables, big office tables, cupboards, chairs, sofas, teapoys, flower pots with stands, big photos, China dishes, copying press, clock, bench, carpets, name-boards, etc., etc.

AND

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car No. 2678.
1 Allen Motor Car No. 7500.
1 Humber Motor Car No. 3889.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEWJI CANJI AND OTHER MAKERS, RICH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of Ruby Mansions Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road very valuable housenold furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other makers comprising extension dining tables, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refregerator ice chest, rich English China dinner service, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered Chesterfield suite of sofa and easy chairs, occasional teapoys, upright cottage piano by Reisinger, practically new, silver tone Cabinet real Turkish drawing and bedroom large carpets, silver glass door Cabinets, fancy door curtains, double bed with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, Sectional Book case and writing table combined, etc., etc.

The property of C. D. Silas, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND MUTTON STREET NEAR TWO TANKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo the Receiver of the property appointed by the Decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922, dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO, will sell by Public Auction on TESDAY the 5th day of February 1924, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or plot of land situate at Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and three-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 1519-3042 New No. 8681 Old Survey No. 1090 New Survey No. 4190 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towords the South by the property formerly of Syed Dilawar Alli buu now of Muhomed Essub Bhaiji, on or towards the East by the Golam Mohidin Subedar Street and on or towards the West formerly by the property of Echhalall Nurrotumdas but now of Permanandas Echalall.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Starring MISS LEE PARRY.
Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.

Empire Theatre.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"EVERYWOMAN"
Featuring VIOLET HEMING.

Empress Theatre.
daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
"THE NUT"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
PLUNDER
The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T FLIRT
featuring
DIPPY DOO-DADS
The cleverest monkey on the screen
IN AND OUT
with
MONTY BANKS
A two-reel Comedy.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

READ! REREAD!!
A Golden Opportunity to learn Hindi through English at your leisure at Home, "How to Learn Hindi". Highly recommended by Swami Shradhanand.
Price Re. 1. Postage -/4/-
To be had at
SHA DHANJI JAVERCHAND,
Chickpet, Bangalore City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT-FOR THE LAST TIME!

ANOTHER SUPER-GRAND WEST-END CLASSIC!

A COMPLETE PICTURE OF LOVE AND LIFE!

"FOOL'S PARADISE"

Starring no less than six internationally famous stars.

DOROTHY DALTON
MILDRED HARRIS
CONRAD NIGEL
THEODORE KOSLOFF
JOHN DAVIDSON
JULIA FAYE

A Paramount Picture in 9 reels.

Note:—As this a lengthy picture *no* side Comic Film will be screened. The patrons are consequently requested to be in their seats early.

TO-NIGHT— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Grand Gala Programme
WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.
From Saturday 26th January 1924.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 1st FEB. 1924,
at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Every Turn a sensational and Wonderful Novelty never seen before.
STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY,

ELMA THE MIGHTY
THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME
EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST
Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car to be driven over her body with full 4 Passengers' load
Do not fail to witness this latest
WONDER OF THE WORLD
In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.
The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame.

MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Four popular and favourite stars
IN
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES
1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd " COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd " ISLAND OF DREAD.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, January 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—:
S S Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.
S S Kidderpore, Ludell, Kobe.
S S Kidderkerk, Kemp, Calcutta.
S S Pilsna, Fabiano, Trieste.
S S Dalemoor, Milligan, Hull.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.

Bombay, January 31.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Barjora for Busreh.
Steamer Chenkoa for Calcutta.
S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain S Fabiano, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Dalemoor:—The T M Company's steamer Dalemoor, 3660 tons, Captain J Milligan, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1935 tons, Captain C J Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Ariosto:—The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2768 tons, Captain R L Biggens, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.
S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain F. Ludell, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Kidderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Ridderkerk, 3174 tons, Captain C Kemp, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co.
4 Morvada 5120, K'chi N F, M M & Co..
5 Piave 4634, N.F. Graham & Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 31/1, N Y. Kaisha.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
10 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Okenfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk 2/2 T M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304, Mana, 2/2 M M & Co.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, N F Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chenkoa 3295, N. F., 3/2 M M & Co.
2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf 7/2 M M & Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 V. Cada 2759 Genoa, 4/2 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Borghild 2138, Cal. 4/2 S S N Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
D & E Seik 3288 Cal. 3/2 T M & Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

S S Delta for London:—2 bales cotton carpets, Hiramand Voliram, 105 cwt Indian chutney, Framjee Navroj, 7 cwt Indian condiments Framjee Navroj; 2 bales woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 200 cwt dill seed, A Durst; 200 cwt linseed, A Durst; 400 cwt cotton seed, A Durst, 3 bundles lamb skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 14 bundles woolen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 bundles fox skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Delta for Marseilles:—31 T. wet dates, M B A Latiff.

S S Rubens for Genoa:—362 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Tregarthen for Antwerp:—440 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 449 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co., 220 bales raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee.

S S Tregarthen for Hull:—1300 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon; 13000 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Tregarthen for Piraeus—1000 cwt linseed Rally Bros.

S S Chemiston for Dunkirk:—220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tahiti for Trieste—229 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1650 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamad; 360 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 183624 cwt myrobollams, Purshotam Mathuradas; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer; 2096 cwt myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros; 33 bales cotton fly, V Al Save; 200 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nenjee.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—60 cwt dried beef casings, A Mailer and Co. 410 bales cotton fly, B Meyer.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—25 bales hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—110 bales raw Cotton B Gordhandas.

S S Peave for Barcelona:—50 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 200 bales raw cotton, R D Tata; 175 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Delemoor for Hull:—1000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:328 bales cotton fly and waste, P H Vasa; 114 bales cotton fly, Kalvan Mall Mills.

S S Oxenfels for Rotterdam: 55 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersi.

S S Oxenfels for Hamburg:—10900 cwt, ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance T Co.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp:—75 cwt dry casings, A D Meyer 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer.

S S Goldenfel for Hamburg:—1000 cwt myrobollams, P Mathuradas; 10 cwt dry casings Ad. Meyer; 4 cases bristles, Grindlay and Co.; 1 bales akund cotton, B Meyer; 100 bales hemp, B Meyer; 125 bales cotton fly, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai; 440 bales raw cotton Kilachand Devchand; 2000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.; 3750 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Alliance Trading Co.

S S Goldenfels for Rotterdam:—501 cwt, macroni, E Virjee; 36 cwt cardamoms, H Virjee.

S S Hefiron for New York:—822 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 20 cwt cardamoms, C. Jivanlal; 7 cwt, gum olibanum, A H Dial; 5 bundles woollen rugs, A H Dial; 1050 cwt, myrobollams, C Jivanlal.

S S Valentino Coda for Naples:—500 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—54 bales raw cotton, Ali Bros; 100 bales raw cotton, M K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Cobra for Moji:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Obra for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoyaff:—700

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—509 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ryokai Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ryokai Maru for Kobe:—1060 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—1 case and 2 Pieces ivory H Rump and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

S S Alpine Range from Calcutta. Agents S S N Co.:—6392 bags rice, 280 bales hessian cloth, 542 bales gunnies, 392 bales B. Twills, 100 bales gunny cloth, 23 bags long pepper, 108 bales jute twines, 1622 bags betel nuts, 473 bags paddy, 233 H/c. Tea, 135 F/chests Tea, 46 bundles chirata.

From Alleppey:—405 bags ginger, 217 bags turmeric, 100 bags Poonac, 81 bags coprafi 49 robbins, cardamoms.

From Ponani:—449 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—663 baskets ginger, 432 bags copra, 269 bales raw cotton, 1193 bags cocoanuts, 185 bundles vegetable block, 15 bundles coir yarn, 154 half chest Tea, 51 full chest Tea.

From Badagara:—4737 bags copra. 189 bags moist cocoanuts.

From Cannahoor:—1935 bags cocoanuts, 76 bags pepper, 6 bags copra.

S S Nurjahan from Calcutta. Agents T M and Co.:—744 bags Rice, 153 coils manilla rope, 112 bales paper, 34 pieces angles, 482 bags betel nuts, 220 kegs paint, 20 cases cocoa, 50 cases Tea, 15 coils yellow rope, 25 pieces W I Pipes, 20 casks red lead dry, 216 drums Road Tar, 90 bales hessian cloth.

From Madras:—125 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cocogem.

From Calicut:—72 bales cotton, 33 cases Tea.

From Badagara:—924 bags copra, 60 bags cocoanuts.

S S Kohinoor from Calcutta. Agents T M and Co.:—742 kegs paint, 8 drums paint, 53 drums Tar, 36 bales paper, 32 half chest Tea, 24 full chest, Tea.

From Madras:—216 bales cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—10 bags cardamoms, 878 bags cocoanuts, 87 cases Tea, 75 bales raw cotton.

From Cannanoor:—84 bags light pepper, 25 jottas light pepper, 162 bags cocoanuts, 12 bundles sandal wood.

From Pondicherry:—93 bales cotton waste.

S S Aussa from Trieste. Agents:—Lloyd Triestino and Co.:—200 coils ware, 125 cases wire, 29 cases leoncan ware, 220 bales paper, 44 cases enamelled ware, 76 drums carbide of calium; 63 bundles hurricane lantern, 100 cases glass rings, 25 cases German silver circles, 3000 bags sugar, 17 cases cotton tissues 37 cases macroni 50 barrels cement.

From Port Said:—45 cases candles.

From Alexandria:—100 bales cotton.

From Scio:—100 bags almonds.

From Calamola:—350 cases Figs.

S S Yomei Mru from Tokyo. Agents N Y Kaisha:—23 cases confectionary.

From Osaka:—85 bales shirtings, 100 bales sheeting, 15 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases glass tumblers, 132 cases mirrors, 12 cases glass beads.

From Kobe:—70 cases celluoid ware, 25 cases glass tumblers, 25 cases camphor, 196 cases wood boxes, 50 bales wooden sticks, 50 bales match sticks, 30 cases match boxes, 400 bales sheeting, 93 bales cotton yarn, 27 packages chest wood.

From Moji:—100 bales sheeting.

From Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases socks.

From Singapore:—413 bags betel nuts, 101 bags coffee.

From Colombo:—150 bags arecanuts.

WHEN BABY IS CROSS AND SLEEPLESS

there is something wrong and the little one is taking the only means he has of telling it. Under such circumstances the temptation to administer a sleeping draught, or opiate of some kind is often great, but *don't do it* unless expressly ordered by a competent doctor. Instead give Baby's Own Tablets, which are guaranteed to contain no opiates; they send the child to sleep simply because they remove the causes of his sleeplessness and make him feel good and comfortable.

Baby's Own Tablets

the Canadian children's remedy, promptly regulate the stomach and bowels, aid digestion, banish constipation and colic, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, relieve colds and croup, allay teething pains, expel worms. Chemists sell them, at 14 Annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 3-B Malacca Street, Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhan & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
" " D D 1/5 3/16
" buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16
" " T T 1/5 7/32
" " buying D D 1/5 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 635
" buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 705
" " D D Frcs. 695
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 147½
" buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 141⅛
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.26-3/4
" —Paris Frcs. 93.20
" —Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
" —Brussels Frcs. 104.00
" —Rome Liras 98.00
" —Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Jan. 30.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 3/16 Dull.
Bar Gold	£ 4–16–11 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Quiet.

	London, Jan. 30.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Berlin Cheques on London ..	33 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 15/16
" " 2 months hence ..	..

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold India bought Quiet Buyers stamped
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 31. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/8
Bank Demand	1/5 5/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/16
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	233
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 35.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	93.40
" " " Germany	17.900.000.000.0
" " " Italy	98.12
Stockholm	16.27
Christiania	31.15
Amsterdam	11.43
Switzerland	24.64
Belgium	....
Athens	....

London Jan. 30

Demand Bills.	4,26,75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 30.
BISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	23 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 30.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 87 3/4 + 1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	" 91 1/4 + 1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	"100 1/4 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	" 44 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	" 65
Govt. Securities 3% ..	" 56 3/4 — 1/4

	London, Jan. 30.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	" 113—

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/1/6
" forward Rs. 16/2/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/11
" " forward Rs. 25/11/3
" " 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/11/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/15
" " 1st settlement, Rs. 80/5
" " 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/7

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Bar gold ready, s. 96.11
Silver ready, d. 33.4
forward d. 32.15
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, London speculators bought to cover scales. China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Ready :—25—11—6
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 25—11—6 25—11—6 25—11—6 25—11—6
Fagan ....
Tejt Mandi.
Maha 0—5—9
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 31.

Ready 79—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 80—4—0 80—4—0 80—4—0 80—4—0 80—4—0
Fagan 80—6—0 80—6—0 80—6—0 80—6—0 80—6—0
Tejt Mandi.
Maha 1—0—0
Fagan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, January 31.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 65/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 83/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 96/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Market closed fairly steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1335, India 77, Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, Apollo 23/12, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 695, Bradbury 450, Century 340, Cent. India 47½, Colaba Land 125, Coorla 135xd., Crescent 218/12, Dawn 570, Edw. Sassoon 206/4, Fazulbhoy 775, Globe 65, Gokak 113/12, Ind. Bleaching 182/8, Ind. Malwa 408/12, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 180, Khato 250n, Kohinoor 1275, Madhowji 237/8, Mathuradas 330, M. Petit 3035, Meyer Sassoon 165, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 512/8, New City 255, Pabani 332/8, Pearls 512/8, Shapurji 233/12, Simplex 302/8, Swan 765, Swadeshi 470 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 197/8, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N. I. 57/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/2, By. Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 207/8, New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 26, Tata Iron defd. 90, Tata Hydro 652/8 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

	London, Jan. 30.
Chartered Bank —	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	" 128—
National	" 42 3/4
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

To-day Reuter reported 15 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on shorts selling. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 25 points down. The market opened steady but later prices declined on some long liquidation of near positions.

In face of the acreasing unrest amongst the local millhands our market keeps remarkably steady. Whilst prices in the near future may give way to some extent we see no reason to change our previously expressed opinion as to a higher level of prices in the long run, for even if the mills remain closed for a month or so, we doubt very much whether the available supply of cotton this season will be very much greater than the demand.

In response to a small decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 604 i.e. Rs. 4½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening a Bull operator was a buyer and the prices advanced to Rs. 605½. Around this level Jobbers, Commission Houses and Offices were moderate sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 601½. Buying at this level by Commission and Exporting Houses raised the value to Rs. 604½ and the market after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 603½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 601 and touching Rs. 602½ closed easy at Rs. 601 on selling by Commission Houses. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 580 and gradually declined to Rs. 575½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs and Commission Houses. On scattered buying the market improved to Rs. 577 and closed at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 576. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 584 and gradually gave way to Rs. 580 on general selling, again improved to Rs. 582 on shroffs' buying the Bazar closed at Rs. 579 at 3-30 p.m. F.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 516 whilst May Rs. 518/19.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was fairly good.

COTTON GREE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	601
" Bengal	..March ..	514
" Bengal	..May ..	516
Fine Oomra.	..March ..	574
" "	..May ..	577

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	560	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	605	595	580
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	635	625	610
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	620	610	595
M. G. Mathia	595	585	570
M. G. Khandesh	600	590	575

E. I. C ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	603
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	..
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	516
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	576
Fine Oomra ..	..May. ..	579

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

31st January, 1924.

New York Market 30th January, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.22	Mar.	33.05—17	32.90—32	33.07	—15
33.55	May.		33.22—33	33.38	—17
32.25	Jul.			32.10	—15
28.00	Oct.		27.87—13	27.90	—10
27.53	Dec.			27.43	—10

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.28, lowest 32.85, range .43 points. Market steady, business small. Scattered short covering.

Liverpool Market 30th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
19.36	Jan.			19.01	—35
19.44	Mar.	19.50+06	19.40—04	19.19	—25
19.36	May.	19.43+07	19.38+02	19.16	—20
18.83	Jul.			18.66	—17
16.40	Oct.			16.83	—07
22 55	Egyptian Jan,			(Not received)	
22.55	" March			22.25	—30
21 06	" Nov.			20.76	—30

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 200,000.

(2) Small featureless market.

(3) New York cables: "While expecting higher market later, we see no indication of definite trend at present."

(4) American cross rate 425 3/4, March highest 19.50, lowest 19.16. Range .34 points Long liquidation of near positions fearing tenders. Straddle selling.

(5) Market will open from to-morrow (i.e. from to-day Thursday) at 10 a.m.

Alexandria Market 30 the January 1924.

Previous close 44.15, Delivery March, Opening 44.05—10.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000 Bales.
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	7000 "
" " Sales of East Indian..	100 "
" " Imports	100 "

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans moderate demand.		19.45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.30
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	32.97
(As known in Liverpool)	May. ..	33.29
	July ..	32.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	mar. ..	33.01
" " " "	may. ..	32.78

Liverpool Jan, 30.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Jan. ..	19.01
Liverpool.	Mar. ..	19.19
	May ..	19.16
	July ..	18.66

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Future delivery prices :— Months	To-day's price
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.23+04
April	—
May	19.20—04
June	—
July	18.70+04
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.37+04
Nov.	do
December	do
January	do
Egyptians March.	22.30
July.	22.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan, 30.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.01—35
February	19.08—29
March	19.19—25
April	19.17—22
May	19.16—20
June	18.99—17
July	18.66—17
August	17.60—50
September	17.00—11
October	16.33—07
November	16.01—06
December	15.91—05
January	15.82—06

Tone—Barely Steady.

Cotton market will reopen 10 a.m. from tomorrow.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good ..	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Months.	To-day's Prices
January	22.15—30
February	22.20—30
March	22.25—30
April	22.30—30
May	22.35—30
June	22.38—30
July	22.39—30
August	22.16—30
September	21.86—30
October	21.26—30
November	20.76—30
December	20.36—30
January	20.36—30

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 30.

		To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	33.07
	May ..	33.33
	July ..	32.10
	Oct. ..	27.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000
" " to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York	
" " " March	.. 33.07—15
" " " May	.. 33.38—17
" " " July	.. 32.10—15
" " " Oct.	.. 27.90—10
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 33.45—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. 33.38—
Futures " " Mar.	.. 33.11—14
" " " May	.. 32.85—13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 11 7/16
Silver Foreign mined	63

WHEAT

London, Jan 30.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sel	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	43/9
AUSTRALIAN J/F Sellers	46/-
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Paid	32/3
Tone:—of wheat:—Quiet.	
Rozario Santa Fe L64 1/2 lbs Cargs February paid	45 3/8
Freight of Coal Card iff to Bombay.	13/3

WHEAT AND SEED

Bombay, Jan. 31. 6/30 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	13 14 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 1 0	..
Linseed April May	12 14 0	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan 30.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	" 61 11/16
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

London, Jan. 30.

TIN BLOCK	£ 250 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 31

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	.. ..
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2	.. ..
Copper	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED

London, Jan. 30.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Buyers	£ 19 5/8

Tone—Firm but little doing. Buyers are offering at better prices

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net J/A Done and Buyers	40/3
" M/A Paid ..	38 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London Jan. 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/9
July Sellers	26/3
July Sept, Sellers	25/
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/4

Tone—Firm and adrancing with rather more indian inquiry.

RUBBER.

London, Jan 30

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14

Tone:—Rather irregular and little doing.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31

The following are the receipts of cottor produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 30, 1924.

Cotton	32331 Bales
Wheat	9,840 Qwts
Linseed	858 "
Rape, etc, ...	1335 "
Gingellyseed	7634 "
Poppyseed	276 "
Groundnuts	8316 "
Castorseed	2840 "
Rice	28677 "
Myrabollams	8639 "
Cottonseed	26213 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1419 "
Juwar	1124 "
Masur	973 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1219 "
Coal	8977 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 31

	Rs. A. P
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0

Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—

Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5205—

Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay.	0 0 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6

Longcloth:—× Quality. .. ..

Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3

Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.

Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0

Salita:—

Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6

Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—

Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 6

Dhooties 10 yards :—

Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 6

Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—

Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 "

Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—

Pearl per piece	7 10 0

Bleached Check :—

Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 2 0

Black Check 5 lb:—

Textile per piece..	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8 8 0

Gabrun No, 5124: —

Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:—

Mr. Grantham was again appointed Vice-President for the coming year. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik was appointed cotton growers' representative on the Standing Finance Sub-Committee. The President referred to the excellent work which the Standing Finance Sub-Committee had done and moved the reappointment of all local members *en bloc*. This was carried with acclamation.

After dealing with certain details in connection with the working of the Cotton Transport Act and in connection with the Committee's draft bill for the regulation of gins and presses, the Central Cotton Committee proceeded to a consideration of the progress report in connection with the Technological research. By invitation of the President, the Director of the Technological laboratory, Mr. James Turner placed before the Committee the result of the preliminary enquiries he had made in England in regard to apparatus and equipment. The Committee had already authorised the purchase of more apparatus and they were on their way out. He referred to the very kind assistance which he had received from both the Shirley Institute (British Cotton Industry and Research Association) and the Research Department of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association. In thanking the Committee for the honour they had done him in appointing him to this post, he emphasised the immense field of profitable work awaiting them—work which appealed to him, particularly. He thought that the Committee had taken a very far-sighted view of cotton problems in deciding to make provision for this new branch of investigation. A Technological Sub-Committee to consult with Professor James Turner was appointed consisting of the Vice-President. Messrs. Saklatvala, Mehta, Milne and Dr. Mann. The Central Committee then discussed a detailed report received from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, giving information in regard to the cost of clean picking of different varieties of cotton. It was resolved that the Director should be thanked for this useful investigation and that it should be pointed out that in regard to Cambodia and Tinnevelies cottons the present scale of "cess" allowance (under the new rules of the East India Cotton Association) would make such clean picking profitable even should such cotton be tendered. Generally speaking the Committee were of the opinion that the full value of clean picked cotton could best be obtained if its sale were specially organized, as consumers were always ready to pay full prices. They also considered that as soon as the Technological laboratory could carry out tests on such clean picked cotton, the circulation of the results to spinners would stimulate demand. After recording the action had been taken in regard to the Committee's exhibit at the Empire Exhibition, the question of publication of cotton prices in up-country markets was discussed. This question had recently been examined again by the Board of Agriculture in India during the previous week. In the opinion of the Committee, the publication of authentic Bombay prices in all organised markets upcountry was required but they considered that any attempt to convert cotton prices into the local *kapas* prices was too difficult to be generally successful and furthermore was not generally needed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Jutes. In sympathy with Hessians Howrah and Clive opened quiet and fluctuated within narrow limits. Cheviot and New Central showed some appreciation in value, while Naihati noted a drop of twenty points.

Cottons. Cottons were a shade easier in the absence of support.

Coals. Enquiry though not very great still continues for Gopalichuck, North Damuda, New Tetturya, Seetharampore and Royal were asked for. Kalaubahari, owing to scarcity of scrip were difficut to obtain and higher prices had to be paid for requirements.

Teas. Transaction has been recorded in Rutema at slight advance.

Other dealings showed no change.

Miscellaneous. Indian Iron and Steel has continued to be in demand at better prices. Burma Finance and Mining, Indian Wood Products and Frank Ross came in for some attention. Government Securities. Generally unaltered. 3½ per cents reflect some scarcity on sustained demand at gradually improving rates.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities.—3½ per cent. Government Paper 64/14 s.l. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91/14 s.l. 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 96/14 s.l. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/8, 1927, 100/10. 1930, 102/ s.l. 1932, 103/10 s.l.

Imperial Bank county 334 s.l.

Cottons. Dunoar 170. Pref. 454. Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes.—Budge Budge 405/8. Cheviot 237. Clive 27/12. Craig 5/8. Howrah 37. Hukumchand ord. 7/4 s.l. Lawrence 430 Naihati 330. New Central 470. Presidency 5/12.

Coals.—Bengal 632. Bilbera 5/6. Burrakur 36/8. Govindpur 10/10. Gopalichuck 17. Kalapuhari 34. Mjuto 25/8. North Damuda 7/8. Parasea 5. Satpukuria and Asansol 5/8. Seetarampore 13/8. South Karanpura 11/8. Frank Ross 4/12. Lever Brothers pref. 9/4 S.L. Mume Pipe annas 7. Indian Iron and steel 46.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 6/4. Burma Finance and Mining 2/3. Indian Wood Products 7. Thompson and Taylor Bombay 8/4. Titaghur Paper Mills ord. 4/5. Central Huderaulic Pressing 247. Bengal Timber Trading Ord. 190/8.

Tea.—Bishnauth 26/12. Dhunseri 7. Jutilibari 14/6. Rutema 15/4. Sarugaon 13/8.

Exchange.—Bank's telegraphic transfer seventeen and fivethirtysecond pence and Demand seventeen and threesixteenth pence.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.912in
Temperature of air	75.3 degrs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.7 "
Dew point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	71.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7 "
Minimum " "	68 6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
Th.	31	5 59	25 9	31	0 20	21 2
		19 52	26 4		12 58	17 4
F.	1	7 23	25 7	1	2 0	21 0
		21 3	25 4		14 8	16 9
S.	2	9 43	26 6	3	4 5	19 5
		22 49	26 3		16 1	15 8
M.	4	10 39	27 1	4	5 3	18 6
		23 30	29 9		16 50	15 5
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	5 48	17 9
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 29th January:—

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton and other crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of the Presidency in general. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost steady.

CHILD FOUND ENWRAPPED IN SAREE.

A municipal Sweeper was cleaning a lane at Chandanwadi at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday when he found a child's body enwrapped in a pile of saree. He gave information to the Police who had the body removed to the morgue. A post mortem examination made by Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, showed an washed wound on front and left side of the neck. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, yesterday morning, Dr. Nunan said that the cause of death was asphyxiation caused by the pressure on the neck. The jury returned a verdict of death from asphyxiation caused by the p

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

EFFECTIVE METHOD OF TACKLING IT

"MISSION OF MY LIFE"

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND INTERVIEWED.

Characteristically Punjabi in appearance —of tall stature, majestic bearing and stern features—, Swami Shraddhanand is a great social force in the Hindu Society in this country even as he was a great political force in North India during the Rowlatt Act agitation. The Swami is an Arya Samajist, a staunch follower of the religious teachings of Swami Dayand Sarswati and is held in high esteem for his learning. As a Sanyasi, Swami Sraddhanand puts on saffron-coloured clothes and wooden sandals and keeps his head clean cropped. He was a great pioneer of national education. His efforts in that direction resulted in the foundation of Gurukuls on the lines of the old institutions of the Aryans where hundreds and thousands of students lived with their Guru learning at their feet as Brahmacharis. The Gurukul as an educational institution has been an unqualified success. Swamiji's part in building its present reputation can be judged from the following description he himself gives. He writes: "I devoted myself heart and soul to the founding of the Gurukul at Kangri which does the work of character-building on the ancient Aryan lines. I left my home at Jullundar for the jungle where the Gurukul was to be located, gave away my library, my belongings, and even my house and garden at Jullundar to the funds of the Institution and worked as its Governor and Acharya for more than sixteen years when I retired as a Sanyasi."

A GREAT NON-COOPERATOR.

Our representative who went to interview Swamiji last evening learnt from the Swamiji himself how the Government pressed him to accept grant for the Gurukul. Sir James Meston advanced to him an offer of one lakh of rupees annually which he rejected on the ground that he was not prepared to accept Government interference. "I am a great non-co-operator," said the Swami, "and I am also a non-co-operator since very early days. As a believer in National Education I started the Gurukul and as one who held conscientious scruples I gave up practising so early as 1898."

Lala Munshi Ram, as Swami Sraddhanand was called before he took Sanyas in 1917, was a quiet social worker in the Punjab and prior to 1919 he was never known as a politician. As he himself relates:—I began life as a pleader at Jullundar (Punjab) in the beginning of 1884 and remained practising there till March 1898 when I threw up the work on conscientious scruples. I found that one cannot act as a successful advocate without resorting to means which I thought objectionable. During all this time I devoted myself, in my spare moments to the religious work of the Arya Samaj. In the year 1893, when the session of the Indian National Congress was to be held at Lahore (Punjab) and the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was to preside, I joined the Congress party whole-heartedly but at the end of the year I was disgusted with the way politicians worked and severed my connections with all political propaganda.' It was after this that he founded the Gurukul raised it to the illustrious position it occupies to-day.

A STRIKING PERSONALITY.

When our representative called on him at his residence at the Cutch Castle on the Sandhurst Road, Swamiji was engaged in a talk with some workers of Gujarat. After some time he cordially granted him an interview. The Swami possesses an impressive personality and a striking forehead. One could not leave him without being impressed that the Swami was intensely absorbed in the untouchability problem though he was following methods which have not been universally approved under the present political atmosphere.

INTERVIEW.

Our representative asked:—May I know, Swamiji, the aim of your present mission to Bombay and Gujarat?

Answer: My present mission is to devote the remaining years of my life to the removal of untouchability among the Hindus.

Swamiji then referred me to a small brochure entitled "The Immediate Problem" observing that it contained in a nutshell the problem of untouchability and the methods to wipe it off.

"The curse of untouchability among the Hindus is a blot upon their reputation and the whole Indian nation is suffering from their sin, writes Shradhanand Sanyasi in the small booklet above referred to. He proceeds:—

"Whenever a plea is put forward by our political leaders for Swarajya their mouth is shut by flaunting before them their own sin. Those who enslave and trample under their feet almost one-third of their own kith and kin, have no right to complain of the tyranny of the foreigner.

In my humble judgment neither the destructive nor the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress has the least chance of success as long as about seven crores of the so-called untouchables remain suppressed under the heels of their own brethren.

WHO ARE THESE UNTOUCHABLES?

The question arises—who are these untouchables. Did they enter India from Zululand or were they pushed out of the burning fire of hell?—for from heaven they could not have been dropped, as their condition shows. If a little patient and unprejudiced enquiry is made every sect of the Untouchables—even Bhangis and Dheds—could be proved to belong to some "Gotra" adopted by the three so-called higher castes of the Hindus. It is plain, then, that they come from the same stock from which sprang the Brahman, the Khatriya and the Vaishya. They were equally degraded, most probably, on account of their moral degradation and if they reform their living and morality nothing should stand in the way of their regaining their former position. This is a plain truth which was ignored for centuries by the Hindu Community. Mahaprabhu Chaitanya, Kabir, Nanak, Dadu, Guru Govind and a few others raised their voice against this sin of the Hindus but all their exhortations fell on deaf ears. Then came a Bal-brahmachary who with clarion call roused the Hindus to a sense of their duty and shook the whole Arya world to its very bones. This reformer was the great Dayanand Saraswati who proclaimed the equality of all mankind and preached the fourfold distribution of humanity according to their qualities and action. When the great Achharya came in the field of action a stream of Hinduism was flowing towards Christianity. With a stentorian spiritual voice he called a halt and the rushing stream came to a dead stop. He reclaimed the first stray sheep in the form of Munshi Mahommad Umar of Dehra Dun and named him Alakhdhari and after that hundreds of Hindus who had been enticed away from the shelter of the Catholic Vedic indestructible tree were brought back to the Aryan-fold."

THE WORK OF UPLIFT.

He concluded:—

"The work of uplift is heavy and many-sided. The first requisite is to collect at least 250 missionaries and after preparing them for the task scatter them throughout areas where the depressed classes predominate. On the one hand they shall teach our suppressed brethren cleanliness of body and mind and train them in their own Dharma, and on the other they shall by constant preaching bring round the high caste Hindus to a sense of their duty so that the rights of social equality are awarded to their depressed brethren. In the next place industrial schools will have to be opened in several centres in order to prepare the suppressed classes for new occupations as well as to give their children education in the three R's and industries. There are also other details which will have to be worked out when the movement is launched in right earnest.

My proposal is to raise a fund of 25 lakhs out of which one-tenth or 2½ lakhs ought to be available for immediate preliminary expenses. The remaining 22½ lakhs will form a permanent fund so that work might go on with confidence till the whole scheme is completed.

The opposing forces are ready to spend crores on the work of separating 8 crores of your brethren from you for ever. I simply appeal for one quarter of a crore for uplifting and preserving them for their ancient Arya Dharma. If my voice is heard and a proper response is made the Arya Hindu community will have solved the question of Swarajya also at one and the same time. But, even, if no heed is paid to my earnest and heartfelt appeal, the Sanyasi will go on, along his path of duty, relying on the help of the Divine Mother who never forsakes a believing child!"

EFFECTIVE METHOD.

Question:—What, in your opinion, is the most effective method of raising the lot of the untouchables? And in what channel are your efforts directed?

Answer: It is to go among them and to raise their way of living and for the Hindus to treat them like their brethren. If I get 25 lakhs from the Hindus I mean to train hundreds of preachers to go and work among the untouchables raising their standard of life and at the same time to induce the Hindus to treat them like their kith and kin. I also mean to induce the Hindus in all the big centres to open industrial schools and missions to educate the children of the untouchables whom I call the suppressed classes and to fit them for other useful occupations in life.

Q:—Don't you think, Swamiji, your Suddhi movement was inopportune and has contributed not a little to the strained feelings which burst out in the form of Hindu-Muslim rioting at certain places?

Answer: "I have given a reply to this a number of times," and pointing to the brochure he proceeded, "you will find it in this book also. When I began the Suddhi movement there was no Hindu-Muslim unity worth the name existing. The atrocities committed by Mahomedan *badmashes* in Multan and the failure of the Punjab Mahomedans to condemn them and in a way their encouragement to the *badmashes* had already undermined the unity. Then the efforts of Mian Fazli Hussain, Education Minister of the Punjab and the support which the Mahomedan Congress and Khilafat leaders there gave to his communal efforts had told upon unity there. As regards its being inopportune that was the most opportune movement for Suddhi because the Malkanas had been petitioning for being taken back in their brotherhood for 25 years or so but their application was only accepted by the Rajput Maha Sabha on 31st Decembr, 1922. Then the Mussalman Moulvis proceeded to make them *pucca* Mahomedans. All this you will find in the brochure."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Q:—What do you think to be the best way of solving our Hindu-Muslim problem?

A:—The Muslims are highly organised through their Khilafat Committees and Jamiat-ul-Ulemas. They are not slaves of lucre and are, therefore, brave. The Hindus are completely disorganised. They are slaves of money and rank cowards so that *badmashes* of other communities are tempted to overpower them. I think there can be no real unity until the Hindus are as well organised as the Mahomedans are and to that end Pt. Malviyaji is trying his best and I join with him. It is only when the Hindus are 22 crores strong that they will be able to stretch forth their hand of fellowship to Mahomedans and then Swaraj will be obtained. In my opinion instead of opposing the Hindus in their efforts at Hindu Sangathan the Mussalman leaders ought to help them in their work.

KHADDAR AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

Q:—Do you believe that khadi activities will go a long way to solve our untouchability problem? And in what way are you helping the khadi movement?

A:—The propaganda of khaddar cannot succeed completely unless the Hindus have lessened 6½ crores of so-called untouchables. I brought this to the notice of Mahatmaji in the middle of August 1921. I know for a fact that the bureaucracy have been inducing the untouchables to take to buying foreign cloth which was sold at very cheap rates under their patronage. So if the Congress wants to succeed in the khaddar propaganda it must help the Hindus in their work of the removal of untouchability. Not only this that I do not use any cloth except khadi and preach to all my disciples and fellow-religionists to take to it, not only this that all the Arya Swarajist women have taken to spinning but personally I and several of my colleagues do not use a single foreign article unless we are obliged to do so.

Q:—Is there any truth in the allegation that you are taking oaths from untouchables and others who are reclaimed to bear ill-will against Mahomedans? Is it true you had done so in Delhi?

A.:—It is a black lie. Just as the Mahomedan papers including those conducted by Khilafatists have several times given out that the Malkanas who have been reclaimed have gone back to Mahomedanism and that I had turned a Mahomedan with all my family in the same way have they been giving currency to this lie.

SWAMIJI AND THE CONGRESS.

Q: If I remember aright you were working as a member of a Congress Committee concerned with the untouchability problem. May I know what made you resign that membership?

Swamiji here referred to brochure entitled "My Parting Message" and said that it contained in full the reply to the the question. Swamiji's letter to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, dated Jan. 30, 1923, resigning his place from the sub-committee concludes: "The untouchability question is very acute in and near Delhi and I have to grapple with it at once. But the sub-committee cannot begin work off hand because the W. C. has to take several other political situations in the country into consideration before deciding upon any scheme of practical measures to be adopted for uprooting untouchability on behalf of the Congress. Under these circumstances I cannot be of any use to the sub-committee and beg to resign from membership."

Referring to his connexions with the Congress, Swamiji pointed to the following remarks in the brochure:—

For me the question of uprooting the curse of untouchability was the "sine quo non" of Nationality in India. Speaking on 27th December 1919 at Amritsar as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 34th session of the Indian National Congress, I laid stress on National education and removal of Untouchability as the two-fold means of evolving nationality out of chaos. As regards the latter my address reads as follows:—

"The nation lacks one thing. What is that? Genl. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army stated before the Reform Scheme Committee that the six and a half crores of untouchables in India should be given special concessions because they were the anchor-sheets of the British Government. I would ask you to reflect and find out how six and a half crores of untouchables could be the anchorsheets of Government. I would also request you to take a vow, while you are within this sacred Pandal, to so behave towards these so-called untouchables that their children may read in schools and colleges which your children attend, that they be allowed to mix with your families as your families do amongst themselves, and that they may be allowed to put their shoulders along with your own to the wheel of political activity and advancement. Ladies and Gentlemen! Do pray with me that this dream of mine may be realized——"

After the Amritsar session of the Congress was over I again took charge of my work at the Gurukula, but when a Special Session of the Congress was called at Calcutta I joined simply for the reason that I had sent a resolution to the Reception Committee asking the Great National Assembly to make the uplift of the so-called untouchables a plank in the Congress programme. But unfortunately the resolution was not allowed to be discussed even in the Subjects' Committee.

Before the Nagpur Congress met Mahatma Gandhi had been to Madras where the depressed classes heckled him with questions about their position and Mahatmaji was obliged to make it one of the conditions of obtaining Swaraj within 12 months that the curse of untouchability be removed.

LETTER TO MAHATMAJI.

It was on the 15th of August, 1921, that I reached Delhi and found that the question of the depressed classes was becoming acute. I then organised the Dalito-dhar Sabha at Delhi and wired to Mahatma Gandhi for monetary help from the Working Committee. But I found later that the Congress could do nothing and on the 9th September, 1921, I wrote a letter to Mahatmaji in Hindi from which I cull the following:—

"I wired from Lahore that I would apply for financial aid through the Provincial Congress Committee but on reaching Delhi I found that the uplift of the depressed classes through the Congress was impossible. The Delhi and Agra Chamars simply demanded that they be allowed to draw water from the wells used by both Hindus and Mahomedans and that water be not served to them through leaves. Even that appears impossible for the Congress Committees to accomplish. Not only this but a Mussulman Congressman whom I asked for assistance replied that even if Hindus allowed the untouchables to draw water out of common wells they (the Mussalmans) would forcibly exclude them from those wells because the chamars ate dead carcass (murdar). I know that thousands of these chamars do not go near wine and meat and those who were addicted to the eating of murdar are relinquishing the dirty habit as a result of Arya Samajic preachings. I have written this letter to inform you that I cannot apply now, to the Working Committee for financial aid. I shall do whatever I can according to my limited means."

An occasion arrived again when I moved the A. I. C. C. at Lucknow in June 1922 to take up the question of the removal of untouchability in right earnest, but nothing came out of it as the correspondence which I published sometime ago under the heading of "My Parting Advice" would show.

After all these efforts I became convinced of the powerlessness of the Congress to accomplish anything in this way and when I came out of Jail at the end of December, 1922, I again appealed for funds on behalf of the All-India representative body of the Arya Samajes called the "Bhartiya Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha' which is a registered body and of which body I was the President. My appeal for the uplift of the Depressed Classes was hardly in print when I was called upon by the united voice of the Arya Hindus to take up the work of the reconversion of Malkhana Rajputs."

WHY BE MISUNDERSTOOD?

Q.—Don't you think, Swamiji, you will minimise the chances of being misunderstood if you were to work under the Congress banner?

A.:—I am ready to work under the Congress for the removal of untouchability at all times. Let them place the item of the Congress programme and Lala Lajpatrai and I think together will be able to solve it. But there is no possibility of our succeeding because the Mahomedans in every place will oppose us even if we induce the Hindus to give the untouchables their rights. The chances of our success depends on the aid which we get from the Mussalman leaders of the Congress and the Khilafat in binding their Mussalman brethren not to interfere with our work.

Q:—How would you suggest the Congress to tackle the untouchability problem?

A:—Let it place the whole thing in the hands of Hindus and induce the Muslim Congress leaders to help them.

SWAMIJI AND GURUKUL.

The Swamiji having got an appointment elsewhere our interview came to a close after I asked him a question or two regarding the great Gurukul of Hardwar of which he is the founder and to the progress and development of which he devoted practically his whole life before he threw himself in the political struggle in 1919. Swamiji related to me how he was a non-co-operator since his early days. Because he could see, he said, the deficiencies and defects of the present educational movement he started the Gurukul. It was times without number that offers for help by Government were made to him for the institution. But believing firmly as he did he summarily rejected them all. He was also an early non-co-operator in this, that he had given up his practice at the bar so soon as 1899.

Thanking the Swamiji heartily for the kindness in granting an interview our representative departed.

(The Swamiji delivered a lecture on Shuddhi and Sangathan last evening at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. The full report of the speech will appear in our next issue.)

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Working Committee again met on Thursday morning at Bellevue Chowpatty, the residence of Sjt. Shankerlal Banker and sat till after mid-day. Among various items discussed was, we learn, the Akali question.

Deshbandhu Das and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel were also present at the meeting. Deshbandhu who arrived by the Nagpur Mail, left by the Poona Mail in the afternoon for Poona to pay his respects to Mahatmaji. He will return from Poona this morning and leaves for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore at night.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY BIG MEETING.

(SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.)

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left-in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 31st ulto:—

(The first race starts at 2-45 p.m.)

THE INNOVATION PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Flaming Oro 9-0, Nicety 8-4, Solo Bridge 8-1 Goldgainer 8-0, Kilrea 7-13, Joy Girl 7-13, Cintra 7-13, Whit Week 7-9, Whispering 7-6.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Marmion 9-0, Grande Place 8-11, Fitzclarence 8-11, Ship's Biscuit 8-9, Red Quill 8-8 Esk Water 8-4, Reciprocity 8-4, Festivity 8-4, Lemoine 8-0, Night Watch 8-0, Troilus 7-11 Crab Apple 7-11.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Etheldene 9-6, Mimi 9-4, Nikolaki 8-13, Treasury 8-13, Somali 8-12, Golden Vision 8-10 Glass Rock 8-9 Dollarina 8-6 Little Vega 8-4, Hairspring 7-13, Marby 7-12, Jovial 7-9, Toss Up 7-6 Lemo 7-4 Old Chris 7-0.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance Mile.

Pom Pom 9-6 Mollah 9-3, French Furze 8-12, Zigomar 8-12, Musk Rat 8-9, Lady Rita 8-5, My Realm 7-13, Southwell 7-12, Irrigate 7-8, Green Bitter 7-5, Miserable 7-5.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Trade Mark 9-9, Waterloo 9-9, Amin 9-7, Baktavar 9-6, Kooleb 9-1, Centry 8-13, Hatchel 8-11, Arthur 8-8 Stability 8-5, Summerton 8-4, Ornate 8-3, Arab Knight 7-13, Towfik 7-9, Arman 7-7 Forfeit 7-5 White Rose 7-3, Kamel 6-11.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Orange William 9-7, Vale of York 9-7, Bell Metal 9-0, Whit Week 9-0, Solo Bridge 9-0, Floreal 9-0, Sweet Adare 9-0, Quarryman 8-7, Unitoi 7-12, Starshot 7-12, Southern Beauty 7-7 Cay Ditty 7-0.

THE BROOME PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Sunnygama 9-3, Mary's Lamb 9-3, Sarina 9-3 Stormont 8-12 Nun's Veil 8-11 Musk Rat 8-10 Headstrong 8-7 Deslin 8-7, Basilica 8-7, Coryste 8-7 Fun of the Fayre 8-7.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Karikata 9-8 Krushan 9-8, Mandil 9-4, Shahzada 9-3, Kelvin Boy 8-10, Cessation 8-7, Mikado 8-3, Gosub 7-12.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
(Radcliffe 2).
R. I. M. ..... Nil.

Yesterday's "A" division game in the Sphinx League was not as good as the contest between the Orion and the Cathedral High School although a better game was expected of the meeting between them. The Gymkhana have a star back in J. James who for years skippered the Hornets and are without McCormick who will probably play for the Embarkation Staff this year. They were obliged to begin late and then with only nine and only one more player turned out making ten in all. The R. I. M. were without Whittaker whose presence in the forward line might have improved matters. Race who is an old Hornet player was centre half for the R. I. M. and needs some attention on the part of the Umpire as yesterday he was hardly ever pulled up for some glaring "fouls." Turton, the left wing of the Gymkhana was unfortunate in being hit several times in succession but Radcliffe the inner man was too fast for Netscher and Gabriel. The Gymkhana attacked from the bully-off and Radcliffe scored the first goal ten minutes before the call of Half-time. On changing over the Marine forwards made several concerted attacks but James kept them well at bay and Ireland in goal saved a couple of stinging shots. The Gymkhana scored their second goal through Radcliffe who received a clear pass from Moss and ran through the Marine defence.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
R. I. M. ..... Nil.
The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Ireland; Watson and James; Moss, Lucas and Aspinwall; Wright, Reade Radcliffe and Turton.

R. I. M.:—Carey; Netscher and Gabriel; Smither, Race and Selkirk; Chine, Arkley, Sutton, Philbert and Conway.

Referees:—Messrs. C. De Souza and Lynn.

TO-DAY AT 5-15 P.M.
Institute Luso-Indiano, vs. Parel Sp. Club.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST

QUESTION OF TRANSFER.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Most of the time was taken up with the discussion of the question regarding the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipal Corporation. A number of amendments were moved to the original proposition approving and adopting the report of the Committee making the Corporation as a whole the Improvement Trust Board, that body delegating its powers to a Committee appointed by it, like the Schools Committee. All the three or four amendments were rejected and the original proposition was adopted by the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER.

The Corporation proceeded with the discussion of the report regarding the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality. The recommendations of the Committee were that the Corporation should be invested with all the powers and duties as were now invested in the Improvement Trust; that the Municipal Commissioner should have the power of being present at the meetings; that the Board should have an Improvement Committee to exercise the powers of the Board; and that the Municipal Commissioner should be ex-officio member of the Trust.

Mr. Baptista had moved the adoption of the report. To this Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had moved an amendment that there should be a panel of six persons, out of whom the Corporation might co-opt four, one of whom might be the Commissioner; that a general provision be inserted in the Bill giving to the Corporation the power of making rules defining and laying down the functions and scope and duties of the Improvement Committee subject to the confirmation by Government, instead of making detailed provisions in the Bill in that respect; that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Committee with a request that they would revise the Bill accordingly and submit the same to Corporation early.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola said it was seven years since the Corporation passed the resolution about the transfer, and nothing had been done since then. The Municipal Commissioner had non-co-operated with the Committee, and refused to have anything to do with the discussion. He advocated changes in the light of the minute he had written. He moved an amendment that the report be adopted; that the Committee be informed that they should follow the following principles in revising the draft Bill: That the rights, powers and duties be invested in the Corporation and that the work of the Trust should be carried out subject to control by the Corporation; that the work of the Trust should be carried out by a special executive appointed by the Corporation and that the Committee be assisted by a special officer appointed by the Corporation.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. K.F. Nariman said, instead of calling them a Board of Trustees, he would rather transfer all the powers of the Trust to the Corporation. They should avoid the introduction in the administration of what was called dyarchy. Unless one body has made absolutely subordinate to the other, he was afraid they would have dyarchy. He wanted to avoid having two coordinate bodies, as it would end in confusion. They must merge the Trust in the Corporation completely, otherwise they would have to call upon the Government to intervene. He did not like the idea of having a separate body like the Improvement Trust, and a separate Act for the purpose. He wanted to bury the Trust altogether and give its powers to the Corporation. He did not think there would be any delay in adopting his amendment, as the only way out of this was to go to Government straight away. He moved that the report be recorded; that the Corporation should be invested with all the rights and powers and duties of the Board as were now invested in the Trust; that the Municipal Act be amended, adding a section providing for the formation and constitution of the statutory Committee, called the Improvement Committee and to give the Corporation power to frame rules etc., with the sanction of the Government deaning the powers and liabilities of the Committee. He said that the rules should be made applicable on the same lines as the draft Bill.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded, as he thought that was the best solution out of their difficulty.

AN EXASPERATING SITUATION.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah said it was absurd that they should discuss for eight years whether the Trust should be transferred to them or not. The best way was to go to Government and ask them to transfer the Trust to them. It was absurd to say that a particular member was inspired. What they wanted was a transfer and they should go to Government for that purpose. If they were in earnest they must pass the proposition at once. He moved that the proviso in the report making the Commissioner an ex-officio member be dropped and that the Committee might be asked to report within three months.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded, as he thought it was not right to delay the matter any further.

Dr. A. Viegas said the transfer ought to be real and he would vote for the amendment of Mr. Nariman.

Dr. J. Cursetji wanted the fullest control to be vested in the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported Mr. Baptista's amendment as it transferred the duties of the Trust to the Corporation and he failed to see how it was not a wholesale transfer of the functions of the Trust.

Mr. B. T. Desai said Mr. Nariman's amendment was the best as all the powers of the Trust were transferred to the Corporation, which should be the responsible body. The point was that the whole responsibility should be vested in the Corporation and the Trust should be worked as a subordinate department.

Mr. A. K. Pai also spoke.

DRAFT WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Government Bill was a great improvement on either of the alternative schemes. About the question of appointing a Deputy Commissioner, he asked them not to give him (the Commissioner) any more work or responsibilities. He had had enough. About Mr. Nariman's proposal that they should go to Government to get the Municipal Act amended, he would tell them that that was no answer to Government's proposals. The Corporation had to send a draft Bill embodying all their proposals. About the question of having a Committee on the lines of the Schools Committee, he said that Committee was now arrogating to itself certain powers which only the Commissioner possessed under the Act.

Mr. J. Baptista said so long as their object was gained it did not mean how they did it. They had to separate the ordinary and extraordinary functions of the Corporation. If they wanted an amendment of the Municipal Act they would have to have more than 150 amendments and that would take a long time. They would have confusion worse confounded if they adopted Mr. Nariman's suggestions. He assured them that he did not want to quibble or take away from the Corporation any powers and he did not think it was possible to improve upon the draft suggestions. Everything they wanted was there. He promised to give them a draft within two months, and he would accept an amendment to that effect.

Other amendments having been thrown out, the original proposition of Mr. Baptista was adopted by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S S "Malwa" with English Mails due to arrive 8 a.m.
Leaders' addresses on Congress Work, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
Swami Shradhanand's lecture on "Our Duty to Humanity," Marwadi Vidyalaya 9-30 p.m.
Anstey Memorial Unveiling ceremony, Sydenham College, 6 p.m.
National College Anniversary Celebration, Green Villa, Grant Road.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

Bombay Cotton Trade Assn. Annual General Meeting, Taj Bldg., 12 noon.
Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum's lecture on "Work Before Us," Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meetings, First Day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 1 (Fri) sunrise 7h 13 m sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 34m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

K. O. S. K.'s steamer "Himalaya Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 30th Jan. and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 11th Feb.

THE RODEHEAVERS.

The Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Bombay writes: Owing to a change in the sailing arrangements of the Rodeheaver Party, the meeting at the Y. M. C. A., Student Branch, Lamington Road, Girgaum, will be the last meeting at which the Rodeheavers will appear.

"OUR DUTY TO HUMANITY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Shradhanand will speak on "Our Duty to Humanity" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the depressed brothers and sisters are specially invited to attend.

THE ANSTEY MEMORIAL.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Principal Percy Anstey will be performed by Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road, near the School of Arts, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

THE LEAGE OF NATIONS.

PROFESSOR GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XIV of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" on to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The subject of his lecture will be 'The League of Nations.' This will be his second lecture on this subject. Those who are interested in the subject are invited to attend.

PYDHONIE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Pydhonie Khilafat Committee, the following four public meetings will be held simultaneously to help the Palestine Musjid-i-Aksa Delegation:—

(1) To-day (Friday) after the Juma Prayer, at the Juma Masjid, Maulana Mahomed Ali will address the congregation.

(2) At the Minara Masjid:—Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak.

(3) At the Zakaria Masjid:—Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew will speak.

(4) At the Ismail Habib Masjid:—Dr. Syed Mahmud will speak.

It is expected that Bombay Mussalmans will gather in their thousands to hear the leaders and the Members of the Palestine Delegation to help the cause of Islam.

SALE OF KHADDAR.

BOMBAY P. C.'S PROGRAMME.

The Khaddar sub-committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has arranged to stock cheaper best and fine khaddar from upcountry manufacturers. To encourage khaddar sale, as well as with a view to give every possible chance to all people in Bombay to purchase khaddar, it has been decided to sell it at a reduced rate of 25, p.c. on Saturday the 2nd February, 1924. It is hoped people would avail themselves of this cheap sale. Khaddar can be had at the "Bombay Samachar" Office, 117, Frere Road, opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

ECHO OF INGHAM MUDER CASE.

SERGEANT PEARSTON'S LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan. 31.

Sergeant J. A. Pearston, who is under sentence of death in Yerroda Jail, to-day filed a complaint in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate, charging Mr. Frank Dias, M.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay, with criminal breach of trust. It appears that Pearston paid Dias Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of engaging a Barrister to defend him when he was tried before the Sessions of Poona for the murder of Miss Ingham but Mr. Dias neither engaged counsel nor appeared himself to defend Sergeant Pearston.

"Sunstar"

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and other LEADERS NOW IN BOMBAY WILL SPEAK ON CONGRESS WORK.

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NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their account or Register Nos. with us while remitting their subscriptions and in any other correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924.

693rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

BRITISH LABOUR & KENYA.

Major Graham Pole assured his Bombay audience on Monday that "there was not a single man or woman in his Party (meaning the British Labour Party) at home who was not shocked at the decision of the last Government in regard to "Kenya." But, it must now appear to Major Pole that he had counted without Mr. Thomas, who is at present installed in the Colonial Office. Mr. Thomas' speech at the Anzac luncheon and particularly his assurance to the Empire journalists that "the policy enumerated in the Kenya White Paper was the one most likely to be followed" show that he, at any rate, is not among those who were shocked at the Kenya decision—and just at present it is he that counts and not the rest of the rank and file of the Labour Party. It would, however, be pertinent to ask whether Mr. Thomas made the statement he has just made in regard to Kenya, with the previous knowledge and consent of his chief, Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who presided at Major Graham Pole's lecture, stated with some show of authority that on the day the Kenya decision was announced Col. Wedgwood was authorised by Mr. MacDonald to tell the Indian deputation that the decision of the Government was shocking to them and that they would reverse it as soon as they came into power. Mr. Jamnadas was a member of the deputation and spoke from first hand knowledge. Unless Col. Wedgwood was indulging in a fiction with a view to mislead the deputation—which is unthinkable—we must accept as true Colonel Wedgwood's statement that Mr. MacDonald gave such a promise. The Labour Party has now come into power and Mr. MacDonald who made the promise is installed as Premier. Does the promise now hold good—or is it to be added to the long list of broken promises and dishonoured pledges made to India by British statesmen from time to time? India is but too fully aware of the specious but palpably dishonest explanations given by many British statesmen in office of their failure to keep their own or their Sovereign's solemn pledges. If Mr. Thomas means what he has said, he deserves to be congratulated on telling the blunt truth. And his two recent speeches have but confirmed the truth of our contention that the Labour Party's greatest failure would be with regard to its imperialist policy—that is, the policy would be no more nor less than the Liberal or Tory policy of extending the glory of the White Empire in which the coloured peoples will be relegated to the category of second class citizens.

Lest we should be charged with putting an interpretation on the utterances of Labour leaders which is not warranted by facts, we reproduce below extracts from the speech made by Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons during the debate on the Kenya decision:

"The (Kenya) settlement may satisfy the European settlers, because it is a surrender to them, but you can never expect it to satisfy Indians so long as Indians are proud of being members of the British Empire. The fact is that this settlement has not been a settlement dictated by reason, but a surrender to force.

"I do not believe that any step has ever been taken so disastrous to the British Empire since Lord North drove the American Colonists out of the British Commonwealth."

And this is the pledge that Col. Wedgwood gave to India on behalf of his Party:

"It is not easy, when a step like this has once been taken, ever to put it right, *I am certain the Party I have the honour to speak for to night, when their turn comes, will do their best. I cannot say more than that, because heaven knows what the repercussion of this will be before that time. But we will do our best to establish justice and fair play throughout the British Empire and put an end to what is ruining our chance of real peace and development*" (our italics.)

Was it because Mr. Ramsay MacDonald recalled to mind the full implications of this speech, which was commonly believed at the time both in England and India to have been inspired by himself, that he passed over the claims of Col. Wedgwood and selected Sir Sydney Olivier for the Secretaryship of India? But whether this was Mr. MacDonald's motive or any other, he and his Party cannot, without laying themselves open to the charge of dissimulation, repudiate the solemn assurance given to India on the floor of the House that they would do their best to reverse the Kenya decision when they came into power. Mr. MacDonald himself made the following statement in regard to Kenya in Queen's Hall when he presided over Mr. Sastri's lecture there in July last:

"We went to India as educators not as masters, and, as was foreseen by some, when the time came we should say to the Indian, "The country is yours; the Government is yours; the responsibility is yours." We unveiled to the Indians the banner of nationality. We made promises during the war of developing the self-respect which came of self-government. But some of our people had rather gone back on these assurances. If as a nation we did so it would be at the expense of our honour and good name. In Kenya to hand over authority to a handful of White settlers would be a profound mistake and a grave injustice. The only solution was a form of Crown Colony Government until the situation could be straightened out by a fair and just scheme."

It is the "grave injustice" of Kenya White Paper which Mr. Thomas wishes to perpetuate. If Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues go back on their past assurances to Indians, as Mr. Thomas threatens to do, it would be, as Mr. MacDonald himself says, "at the expense of our honour and good name."

SWARJAYA

Principal Bhate's audience at his recent lecture at Belgaum could not have been much edified by his disquisition on "Swarajya." He indulged in needless hair-splitting. His dislike for the word "Swarajya" and preference for "Home Rule", when the meaning of the former expression is plain even to the man in the street in India, is strange and rather unfortunate in one from whom his less educated countrymen expect some useful light. Principal Bhate says that the word "Swarajya" is unsuited to express the political ideal of India, "on account of its ambiguity and its liability to misleading meanings, for, literally, the term means 'one's own Government.' But this meaning is non-descriptive. For it may include in it any form of government, autocratic, oligarchical or tyrannical, provided the ruling element belongs to a class of people who are not foreigners." Principal Bhate is right in his latter remarks, but why does he jump to the conclusion that because "Swarajya" may mean any of these undesirable types of government, the "Swarajya" that the people of India hope to see materialised will be one of them only and not a higher and truly democratic type of government? Principal Bhate is, no doubt, aware of the saying that "a people get the type of Government which they deserve" and that "good government is no substitute for self-government." If the people of India are unfit for Home Rule or the Dominion type of Government, of which Principal Bhate is so much enamoured, will they be able to retain it for long, even if it is conferred on them by a benign alien Power? If the Indian people are fit to enjoy only an oligarchical form of Government, no power on earth will enable them to retain for long a democratic form of government. What is aimed at in the Swarajya ideal is self-government—government of the people by the people themselves and not by any alien agency. It does not matter what shape national government will take, so long as the principle of self-rule underlying it is conceded. It is conceivable that the people of Afghanistan, Persia or China can be more efficiently governed by British, French or American statesmen, but should the people of those countries prefer British, French or American rule to their own? It is for them to choose the form and personnel of government. The types of government, monarchical or republican, which these peoples enjoy are as truly "Swaraj" as the more democratic types which obtain in England, France or the United States. As Principal Bhate himself observes, a representative responsible institution like a government, "has to grow gradually like a tree or has to to be fashioned like a statue by constant effort and attention." The Government of Great Britain or the Swarajya of the British people, has not sprung into existence in a day; it is the result of continuous growth since the Magna Charta was wrested from the unwilling hands of King John nor will it remain in its present form till eternity. But all the changing types through which the British constitution has passed since King John's days, deserve the designation of "Swarajya". When the Americans decided to secede from Great Britain, they demanded not so much "Home Rule" as "Swarajya' or self-government. The ideal aimed at by the Irish and the Egyptians has been the same, namely, self-government. What Indians demand also is the same, namely, the concession of the principle of self-determination and self-government or in a word "Swarajya". What form "Swarajya" will take is a secondary consideration, with which Indians alone are concerned. That is why Mahatma Gandhi preferred the comprehensive term "Swarajya" to the narrower expression "Home Rule."

A POLITICAL JAKYLL AND HYDE.

Everyone—outside the South African Union—knows General Smuts as an extraordinarily brilliant personality. His speeches appeal to the highest and the finest in man. He believes only in the efficacy of moral force and abhors all physical violence. But the people of South Africa and of India know that he has another side to his character: A South African journal, "The Guardian," published in Durban and edited by General Smuts' own countrymen, draws pointed attention to this fact. In its issue of November 30th, 1923, this journal which is the official organ of the South African Labour Party, writes: "Here among his own people, he has inspired amongst, if not the majority, at least a tremendous section, a feeling of personal hatred that is unequalled in the records of Dominion Premiers. When one goes about the common peoples who make up this nation, one finds an appalling sentiment of bitterness, almost inconceivably personal in its outlook, towards the South African Premier." It may be said that this, coming as it does from a Labour source, is not quite an impartial estimate of the feelings which the personality of General Smuts has inspired among the population of he Union. But "The Guardian", while conceding all the good and noble things that he has said in Europe, is obliged to point to the record of this Boer statesman during the thirteen years he has been handling the reins of power in South Africa. It is as a practical ruler, apart from the philosopher and statesman that he is, that the journal wants the world to judge of the General. "The Guardian" writes: "No other Premier in the British Commonwealth can show such a terrible record as the following: In 1913 a few dozen strikers and sightseers were shot by troops in the streets of Johannesburg. The same year Indians, who were engaged in a passive resistance movement, were shot and killed. In 1914 nine men were kidnapped and deported without the semblance of a trial. In 1920 native and coloured strikers at Port Elizabeth were shot and killed. In 1921 about three hundred ultra-religious natives were shot at short range by machine-guns and killed, while a bioscope operator took a film of the slaughter. In 1922 the policy of General Smuts during the Rand Strike was to "keep the ring" for ten weeks so that "the situation could develop." When the inevitable clash came the upheaval was remorselessly put down with rifle and bomb at the expense of several hundred lives. In 1923 the Bondelswarts were bombed from aeroplanes and scores of men, women and children were killed." The feelings which General Smuts, both by his speeches and actions, has inspired among Indian residents in the Union and amongst all classes of people in this country are well-known. All his fine sentiments and lofty maxims have stopped short of non-White races. He has been pursuing a policy of humiliation and persecution of Indians that has disgusted even such past admirers of his as Mr. Sastri. He is fast becoming an embodiment of force, naked unashamed physical force, albeit based on political considerations. Unless pulled up sharp in his career by some compelling circumstances, he may cause serious harm to the peace of mankind. It may be that the India of Mahatma Gandhi will yet be the means of teaching General Smuts and other worshippers of Might that there is a better and surer way of ensuring the progress and happiness of mankind than the path they are treading. It is a pity that the lesson which Mahatma Gandhi once taught General Smuts and other rulers of South Africa has been so soon forgotton by them.

Notes of the Day.

India and British Labour.

Like its evil genius the "Times" is engaged in prompting the bureaucracy in India to steel its heart against the demand for constitutional advance. It offers the gratuitous advice to the Labour Premier that he should take counsel with the Opposition on the lines of the procedure of 1919. If Mr. Macdonald takes such counsel, India would know what to expect. The journal is, of course, much put out by the patriotic stand made by the Independents of Bengal and utters warnings to the bureaucracy regarding the folly of "invertebracy" and "indecision." It evidently wants India to be kept out of British party politics and is trying to force the Labour Party to go back on its past solemn pledges to India. Whether the Party, which is now being weighed in the balance, will prefer to prove false to its own professions or not, is not the concern of India but of the Party itself. India has ceased to believe that her salvation will come through an alien agency however benevolently disposed. She is now firmly convinced that her destiny lies in her own hands for good or evil. Hence, what the Labour Party will do or will not do will not be a matter of prime concern to her. But she believes that the Labour Party has a splendid opportunity of vindicating in practice the professions of its spokesmen. As Col. Wedgwood said recently India will be the test of the British democracy, of which the Labour Party claims to be the true exponent.

A New European Alliance.

A treaty has been only just concluded between France and Czecho-Slovakia as Reuter's informed the world only the other day. The treaty, needless to say, is defensive as all treaties are now-a-days. No two States were ever known to conclude a treaty for ostensibly aggressive purposes. The treaty, Reuter further informs us, contains no military clauses. Of course not. But, then, there will be "the closest relations between the headquarters' staffs of the two countries." Thus Paris and Prague will co-ordinate their harmless activities. This will be easier because the chief of the Czecho-Slovakian staff is a French general and because there are industrial works in Czech territory which are controlled by a French group. Now we were told at the end of the war that the conclusion of any agreements between the various countries comprising the League of Nations would be a direct negation of the purpose of the League Covenant whose clauses were supposed to be an adequate guarantee for the peace of Europe. Perhaps few remember in the kaleidoscopic march of events the storm of indignation all over England and France at the conclusion of a Russo-German Treaty at the time of the Genoa Conference. Though both were—and are—the pariahs of Europe, their agreement was taken to mean a menace to the peace of Europe and there were hints of a new balance of powers. But will not the new treaty lead other nations to conclude their own separate treaties and rely on force instead of international goodwill? France, of course, has been following the policy of establishing a hegemony over Europe through a number of vassal-States in Central Europe since the beginning of the "peace." The proposed object of the treaty, namely, to keep the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs out of Germany and Austria respectively, is quite needless since there is no likelihood, at least at present, of the restoration of those dynasties save by the indirect oppression of French militarism. But, then, what is the Little Entente for if not to prevent the restoration of the Hapsburgs? No doubt France joins this police force because by making the existence of these States a part of the new order which the Peace Treaties have brought into being, she wants to preserve the Versailles Treaty with its iniquitous reparation clauses from being scrapped. And the treaty proves the insignificance to which the British Government has been reduced since even able statesmen, like Dr. Benes and President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, prefer to throw in their lot with France rather than with England. It will be interesting to watch how this treaty, coupled with the new Italian-Jugo-Slav Treaty, will affect the politics of Central and Balkan Europe.

Mr. Macdonald's Message.

The statement now made that the message which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald addressed to India through the London correspondent of the "Hindu" was delivered by him not in his capacity as Prime Minister, but only as a leader of the Labour Party and that it was given several days before he accepted the Premiership, does not help to make it less unsatisfactory and objectionable than it would have been if it had been delivered with the full *imprimatur* of the office of the Prime Minister. Indeed, the message becomes all the more unsatisfactory and objectionable because the sentiments contained in it were expressed by Mr. Macdonald even before he assumed the responsibilities of office. There was absolutely no need for him to identify the nationalist movement in this country with the anarchist activities of a handful of desperate young men. Even the official world in India has begun to admit frankly that neither in the Congress camp nor in Swarajist circles is any sympathy cherished for the votaries of the cult of the bomb and the revolver. Why then did Mr. Macdonald talk of the anarchists and the Council-wreckers in the same breath? Evidently Mr. Macdonald suspects that there is a bond of sympathy between the two—which only shows that he is out of touch with present-day India.

Cotton Industry of Britain.

It may be of interest to that large section of the Bombay public concerned in the prosperity of the Indian cotton mill industry that the year 1923 seems to have been one of exceptionally bad dividends in the British cotton mill companies. According to statistics given in the "Financial News", of 310 companies only 90 have been able to make any return to capital at all! The journal divides these companies in three groups: The first consisting of 65 original companies which made an average return of 4.48 per cent. on the total share capital employed, as against 8.95 in the previous year. The second comprises 36 concerns which have increased their capital and which made an average return of 6.13 per cent. as against 6.64 per cent. in 1922. The third group of 209 refloated companies, with an aggregate paid-up capital of £ 38,397,606 gave £ 279,898 in dividends or an average of 72 per cent. on the total share capital as against 1.3 per cent. the previous year. On the whole these 310 companies which had a combined paid-up share capital of £48,552,776, and controlled over 33,000,000 spindles could give only £ 824,036 in dividends, the average being 1.7 per cent, as against 2.7 per cent. in 1922. And still they hope for a resurrection! Need Bombay despair after this, even though we are told that 1923 has been a record bad year with us as well?

In Search of Mischief.

Some of the English papers, which hardly relish the idea of the Hindus and Muslims patching up their differences, have sought to make capital out of Maulana Mahomed Ali's remark in the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Cocanada Municipality that "he was a Muslim first and an Indian afterwards." The "Times" of London declares that this statement of the Maulana marks "a complete reversal of the tradition established by the founders of the Congress," while "The Nation and Athenaeum" says the pronouncement "has hardly made for harmony." We in India are unaware that the Maulana's observation has jeopardised the prevailing harmony or that it was viewed at the time or subsequently in the tragic manner suggested by the London journals. It is only because Reuter's correspondent in India cabled this passing remark tearing it away from its context, that it has lent itself for mischief making in the hands of hostile or unsympathetic journals. If one reads the passage as a whole in which this remark occurs, the Maulana's meaning becomes clear and few Hindus will be disposed to take exception to it. The Maulana said:—

"There will be many things that will come in our own time. Baits will be offered to one community or to another but we must remember that no community can be above the nation (Hear hear). As a staunch Mussalman I have always said, I am a Mussalman first and an Indian afterwards but it did not mean that when it came to the interests of India my religion could be opposed to the interest of India. I do not think I could conceivably be a follower to a faith in which I am required to be unjust to the interests of several millions of God's creatures. That is not my reading of my own faith. But I can assure you even if I now repeat to you that I am a Mussalman first and an Indian afterwards, I am no worse as an Indian, because I happen to be also a Mussalman. We are all brothers and at the present moment we are brothers also in adversity because we are brothers in slavery."

That the Maulana did not at all mean to suggest that he was less an Indian because he was a Mussalman, becomes perfectly clear not only from the above, but also from his remark in his Presidential address at Cocanada, wherein he says, "Because I am a Muslim I have not ceased to be an Indian."

Indian Institute of Professional Accountants.

It is a matter of regret that while different professions have their associations to guard their respective interests and further their respective objects, the public accountants and auditors in India have no representative body to promote and protect the interests of their profession An Association was started in Bombay a few years back and under its auspices some lectures were delivered and knotty points pertaining to the profession were discussed, but we do not know anything about its activities at present. At any rate no meetings of the Association appear to have been held for the last five years and in all probability the body is defunct or moribund. We welcome, however, the formation of another body under the designation of the Indian Institute of Professional Accountants, which owes its existence to the efforts of Mr. P. S. Sodhbans, a public accountant practising at Lahore. A copy of its prospectus which has been furnished to us gives an outline of the general aims of the body which through rather ambitious, will, at any rate, hold up before the members an ideal to be achieved by patience and perseverance. The Council is representative inclusive of qualified public accountants practising in different parts of India and we have no doubt if members of the profession join the Association in large numbers they can make it a really useful and efficient body.

IDEALS OF ISLAM.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE AT NAIROBI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAIROBI, Jan. 30.

Mrs. Naidu delivered a public lecture on Islam to a crowded gathering under the auspices of the East African Muslim Association. She pointed out that Islam gave to the world the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity more than 1,300 years ago. She said: "It preached universal brotherhood—complete democracy towards which the Western world is coming nearer and nearer. Islam is destined to become the converging point of the widely divergent creeds." She reminded the Muslims of the Holy Prophet's injunction of communicating to the world the gospel of brotherhood of man and she could not exonerate the Muslims of greater India who have failed in their duty to give the Continent of Africa the one faith for which by tradition, by temperament and association the Africans are most fit. She appealed to the Muslims to remember their duties and responsibilities so that it may not be said they neglected to discharge their duty towards the future rulers of this country. She warned the Muslims of the Day of Reckoning when it would be asked whether they taught the Africans the mercy of God. She urged every Muslim to be the standard bearer of his Prophet's faith.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

VIGOROUS MOVEMENT FOR REORGANISATION.

LEAFIELD, January 31.

A vigorous movement is taking place for the reorganisation of the Conservative Party. Important meetings of the Party will be held in the near future to discuss this question and also that of future policy. One will be held on the eve of the reassembling of Parliament when Mr. Baldwin will make a statement of his views. The ex-Premier has intimated that he will on that occassion place himself unreservedly in the hands of the Party and if his resignation of the leadership is desired in the interests of the Party he will tender it and loyally support any one who may be selected to take his place. It is stated that one of the first acts of the leader, whether or not he is Mr. Baldwin, will be formally to invite Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne to sit in the front of the opposition bench with him. It is understood that they will accept. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne were two of the most prominent Conservative members of Lloyd George's last coalition Government and were not included in the Conservative Government which succeeded it under Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin. Their return to the inner counsels of the Party would be welcomed by the Conservatives as an important step towards consolidating the Party.—(B.O.W.).

NEW CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.

CABINET MEETING IN CANBERRA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Melbourne.—Mr. Page, Acting Federal Prime Minister, presided at the first meeting of the Cabinet to-day in Canberra, the new Federal Capital. The Council Chamber is a room in the Carralumla House, one of the oldest homesteads in the commonwealth.—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR PROMISES ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, January 30.

The Chancellor accompanied by various Ministers received the members of the Reparations Experts Committees and promised utmost assistance from the Government Departments.—Reuter.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The following persons have been nominated to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

OFFICIALS.

1. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.
2. Mr. R T. Harrison .
3. Mr. A. Montgomerie, C.I.E., I.C.S.
4. Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S
5. Mr. G. E. Chatfeld, C.I.E., I.C.S
6. Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.
7. Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S.
8. Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S.
9. Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.
10. Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.
11. Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S.
12. Mr. C. B. Pooley.
13. Mr. K. Framji.
14. Mr. J. B. Kanga.

NON-OFFICIALS.

15. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E.
16. Mr. E. E. Woods.
17. Mr. James Padmaker Bunter.
18. Mr. P. Sitaram Keshav Bole.
19. Mr. R. S. Nikalja.
20. Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, M.D .

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

1553

MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

150,000 MEN IDLE.

THURSDAY, January 31.

The situation in the mill area remains practically unchanged. Only three mills were working this morning, namely the Bombay Woollen at Lady Jamshedji Road, the Emperor Edward Mill at Reay Road and the Colaba Land and Weaving Mill at Colaba. Of these the Bombay Woollen Mill remained closed on Wednesday. But it opened this morning and was working normally. The other two mills—the Emperor Edward and the Colaba Land were working usually until the recess. But after the mid-day recess the Emperor Edward Mill had to be closed down as the management apprehended some trouble. It appears that the workmen of the mill were affected by the general strike atmosphere and betrayed signs of restlessness since this morning. Excepting this there is no other important development in the situation worth noticing.

The labour leaders of Bombay have convened a mass meeting of the mill-workers this evening at Parel to discuss the present strike situation and the question of Bonus and a notice to that affect has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Baptista, N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, L. R. Tairsee, S. H. Jhabwalia, Omer Sobhani, Bharucha and others.

Absolute peace reigns in all the localities and though a general feeling of nervousness and suppressed anxiety prevail among the workmen, nothing untoward has been so far reported from any quarter.

On the whole 81 mills are now closed and about 150,000 men are idle.

MEETING OF OPERATIVES.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

A crowded mass meeting of the mill operatives of Bombay was held last evening in the spacious compound of the Workingmen's Institute Paibawadi, Parel. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. The audience numbered about ten thousand. The meeting, which was timed at 5 p.m. did not actually commence before 6 p.m. Among those present were Messrs. Joseph Baptista, N. M. Joshi, S. A. Jhavwalla, Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. Bhajekar, Dr. Desai and Dr. Kothari.

As Mr. Baptista and others were late in coming, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, in the meantime addressed the meeting and requested the workers to be perfectly calm and peaceful. He said during the last strike of the weavers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill he had made efforts to settle the dispute according to the just claims of the labour. Dilating on the necessity of organisation and discipline he exhorted the men to be united and join labour unions which alone could strengthen their position and brighten their prospects. He expressed sympathies in their present troubles but requested them not to deviate into unconstitutional or non-peaceful paths. He asked them to appoint a few leaders from amongst them to confer with them on the question of establishing unions for their welfare. Their fight was with capitalists and they could not hope to come out victorious unless they were at least as efficiently organised as their employees. Their representations would enable them to lay their grievances before higher authorities, if necessary, even before the Governor. Their task now was to appoint a Committee which would draw a line of action to be adopted.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe asked the men to form a Committee of their own. He invited those among them who wanted to speak to speak at the meeting.

One of the workers then came on the platform and explained the object of the meeting. He said they were told their grievances would be given proper consideration.

Several voices:—"Never mind, we will continue to hold out even for months, if necessary."

There was loud applause and great demonstration of enthasiasm as Mr. Joseph Baptista accompanied by Mr. N. M. Joshi arrived. Mr. Baptista was voted to the chair.

Mr. Baptista addressing the men as friends said that their happiness was his happiness and their difficulties and troubles he considered as his own. He emphatically declared amidst thundering applause that their demand for bonus was quite justifiable and he wholeheartedly expressed sympathy with it. The millowners, he said, could spend lots of money on many things but refused paying poor men's bonus. In his opinion their right for bonus for the last year could have been clearly decided in a court of law had anyone of them come to him when they knew he was ever ready to fight for his *mazur* brethren. But instead they had gone on a strike without even consulting him about it. Had they consulted him he would have of course never advised them to strike work, because the present circumstances were not favourable although their cause was a just one. He was informed that the millowners wanted them to go on a strike because, he was further told, they would not be hurt by it. Whatever that might be they must settle the dispute and end the strike soon. He thought that the best thing for them to do was to appoint a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor requesting His Excellency to appoint a Board of arbitration. He advised them to follow this line of action and hoped that all of them would agree to the proposal. In conclusion he urged upon the men to be absolutely peaceful and not to give cause to their opponents to find fault with their behaviour. He was optimistic that the friends of labour would be able to do something for them.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said Mr. Baptista had suggested a line of action to them to settle the dispute and if they agreed to it they could pass a resolution to that effect. He expressed sympathy with the lot of the workmen and said that there could be no two opinions on the justification of their demand for bonus. They got bonus for the last three years and they were quite right in demanding bonus for the last year also. But the millowners had refused to pay it. Now their duty was to see that their main grievance was satisfied and the strike soon ended. Mr. Baptista had suggested the appointment of a Committee which would wait upon His Excellency the Governor and request His Excellency to appoint an Arbitration Committee consisting of equal number of representatives of both the millowners and the operatives to decide the dispute. He was assured that they had faith in such arbitration. If His Excellency the Governor accepted their request for an arbitration he would see that the strike soon ended and they could resume work on Monday next. He hoped that the decision would go in their favour. Finally he asked the men to give up drink habit and exhorted them to behave peacefully and create not the slightest disturbance anywhere. He then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the mill-hands of Bombay declares that the demand for bonus for the year 1923 is just and fair and requests His Excellency the Governor to immediately appoint a Board of Arbitration on which the workers will have equal representation with the mill-owners. This meeting also urges upon all the workers in mills who are on strike to resume work as soon as such Arbitration Board is appointed.

This meeting also asks all the strikers to behave peacefully during the strike period.

This meeting appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to take the necessary steps in the settlement of the strike: Mr. Joseph Baptista (chairman), Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, Kanji Dwarkadas, S. A. Jhavwalla, and one representative from each mill; Mr. G. N. Sahashrabudhe, Secretary."

Mr. Patanker seconded the resolution and recommended the men to carry it unanimously.

Mr. Shanker, a mill-worker, supporting said that they would never be satisfied unless their just demand for last year's bonus was acceded to. They would rather hold on until justice was done to them in the matter.

Swami Shraddhanand, who arrived at the meeting at this stage, was received with prolonged applause. On being requested to speak a few words he said that as a Sanyasi he had naturally great love and sympathy for his working brethren who were the real mainstay of Society. When he arrived in Bombay some days back he was much grieved to hear that the mill-operatives of the city had to strike work over some grievance. As was the case with capitalists all over the world, the millowners always looked to their prestige and did not condescend to inquire into the grievances of their employees. He assured them that Mr. Joseph Baptista and his associates were their real friends and asked them to follow the advice just tendered to them. Their grievances would be put before the Governor through their representative Committee and he hoped that the Governor would sympathetically hear their case and settle the dispute according to their just demand and entirely to their satisfaction.

The resolution was carried with loud acclamation after which the gathering dispersed peacefully amidst ringing shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

M. VENIZELOS.

RESIGNING PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Athens.—The resignation of M. Venizelos of his office of the Premiership almost immediately, owing to ill-health, is considered certain, though there is great uncertainty as to what political development might ensue.—Reuter.

LATER.

According to a Greek source in London, M. Venizelos is suffering from neves due to overstrain. He will only temporarily relinquish Premiership while resting.—Reuter.

LATER.

Athens.—At the Cabinet's request M. Venizelos has decided to retain the Premiership for the time-being although he will not attend the Assembly.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Ronald Lindsay has been appointed His Majesty's representative in Constantinople.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Replying to a Labour member in the Dail, the Minister of Home Affairs referring to the forthcoming Irish Boundary Conference in London said that the new British Government had informed the Irish Government that its policy on this question did not differ from its predecessor's policy.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SULTAN IBN SAUD.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Cairo.—Sultan Ibn Saud, one of the most powerful central Arabian Princes who received £60,000 annually from Britain to keep peace, has died.—Reuter.

Ottawa.—It is understood that General Sir Arthur Currie has been offered the position as the first Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.—Reuter.

AN ANTI-ASIATIC PLEDGE.

S. A. LEAGUE'S LATEST MOVE.

ATTEMPT TO BOYCOTT INDIANS.

We take the following from the "Rand Daily Mail" of Jan. 7:—

Recently a public meeting was convened at Lydenburg by the South African League with a view to going into the matter of the Asiatic menace, and to decide on the best course to adopt. A strong committee was elected on that occasion, with full power to act, and was instructed to report progress at a later date.

This Committee has been very active, and the first step taken was to make a house-to-house call, and ask for a voluntary written pledge from all white inhabitants of the town not to have any dealings whatsoever with the Asiatic.

Their endeavours have met with unbounded success, something like 95 per cent. of the European inhabitants having pledged themselves accordingly.

The Committee's next step will be to convene a mass meeting on January 18, when a large number of farmers are expected to come into town, the occasion being "Natchtmaal." It is the Committee's intention to lay the matter before the farming community especially, and to point out the dangers of supporting the Asiatic trader.

In the meantime, the Committee also intends getting into touch with municipal bodies all over the Transvaal, with a view to sounder co-operation. Most of the large wholesale business houses, which have hitherto done a roaring trade with the local Indian stores, have undertaken to support the League by refraining from having any business dealings with the Indians in future.

The Asiatic monopoly of the trade is undoubtedly a serious menace to the white business men, and is threatening their entire downfall if not checked very so. . .

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30.

At to-day's hearing of the Akali leaders' conspiracy trial, Sardar Kharaksing of Muktsar stated that he was one of the 400 pujaris of the Muktsar Gurudwara where had been erected in memory of those who had laid their lives in a battle fought there for Guru Govindsing. The Gurudwara had been built on the spot where Gurusaheb had held a Diwan after the cremation of the martyrs. Attached to it was some *jahagir*, and besides daily offerings the Gurudwar had other income on the occasions of Magh Mela. Every year originally a Committee of twelve *pujaris* used to manage the Gurudwar, but in 1921, apprehending Akali trouble the Committee's strength had been raised to 18, at the instance of the Commissioner, Akali danger was still not averted. In Magh of the last year, some Akali leaders, including some of the accused, arrived there, and pressed the *pujaris* for a compromise which they refused. The officials also induced the *pujaris* to compromise. Some days after, the Akalis held a Diwan and as the number grew they asked the *pujaris* to affiliate their Gurudwara to the S. G. P. C., and pointed out that if they did so the *pujaris* would be allowed to continue its service. The entrance of the *pujaris* was, in a manner, restricted, and the Akalis broke locks of certain rooms and started the reading of the Granth Sahib. Witness aned other *pujaris* approached the authorities but they were not given any support. The Commissioner and other officers visited Darbar Sahib with offerings.

BRITISH TRADERS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Cologne.—At a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman stated that the past year had been disastrous to the British traders in the occupied territories except in forward engagements. Severe license restrictions and the German Government's foreign exchange prohibitions rendered the import of British goods almost impossible. Refusal of the German Government to reimburse the British for 26 per cent. Reparations Duty was especially a severe blow. It had become impossible to place future orders.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE RE, DOCKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Council of the port labour employers has accepted the proposals of tranport nd general workers' union for a conference to liscuss the threatened dockers' trike.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCES.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berlin.—The first committee of experts enquiring into the means of stabising the German finances has arrived here from Paris. It held a meeting presided over by General Dawes and decided to request the Chancellor to enable the committee to establish points of contact with persons capable of imparting information.—Reuter.

A THREATENING SPEECH.

VICEROY REFUSES TO DISCUSS REFORMS.

NO DOMINION HOME RULE AT PRESENT.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS DETERMINED.

OFFICIAL GARDEN PARTY BOYCOTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 31.

At the opening of the Legislative Assembly this morning the Viceroy made a most powerful speech. He said Government would continue to try to persuade the South African Union Government to incline to the Indian views. He strongly denied the allegations that the British and Afghan Governments were at loggerheads and warmly acknowledged His Majesty's Government's action in giving India full opportunity to express further views on the Kenya situation. He said Government were determined to repress the outrages and conspiracies in Bengal. He himself was finally examining each case of individuals now in jail. Finally alluding to the Reforms he declined to discuss certain matters until he had discussed the same with the Secretary of State and the British Government, but said that after profound study and reflection he was anxious about the future of the Reforms. He solemnly warned the Assembly that there was possibility of check in their progress. No constitutional change could be effected without the consent of the British Parliament and people and the influences now set in motion would make no appeal to them. He prayed that calm judgment and goodwill would characterize the session.

Repeating his warning against the attempt to wreck the Reforms the Viceroy said the possibility of check to the onward progress was already with them in a degree in the C. P., although it had not yet happened. "I devoutly trust it will not happen in the Central Legislature. If the position should become more acute in the Provinces the local Governments may rely on my full support." The Viceroy added that the hands of the British Parliament could not be forced. "As a devoted friend of India I am convinced that action based on reason and justice alone will prevail with the British people" said His Excellency.

FULL TEXT OF SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Addressing the Legislative Assembly his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen,—When I last addressed you, the members of the Indian Legislature, the last session of the first Legislative Assembly was at its close. A new Legislative Assembly has since been constituted and the members of the Council of State and of the Assembly are now about to enter upon the labours of the Delhi session to face new responsibilities and to strive to solve fresh problems in the best interests of India. Let me in the first place extend a welcome to all the members. I see many who have already notable achievements to their credit in the annals of the Indian Legislature. They need no special word or welcome and encouragement from me, because they are aware of the high regard I entertain for their services and in my address or last July I set forth my view of the supreme importance of their work to the development of self-governing institutions in India and of the great value of the influence and traditions established by them. I miss with regret from this assemblage the faces of others (of the same fold) who had rendered yeoman service to the cause of constitutional progress. I see many new members before me. I wish them welcome and shall watch their work in their new environment with keen interest. In their new responsibilities they will find the fullest opportunity for the display of the highest patriotism and for the noblest work for the service of India.

THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Before I pass to review the work before the Legislature and the internal affairs of India, let me dwell on a few questions of importance outside India, but closely affecting her welfare. Progress towards the economic recuperation in Europe proceeds, but slowly and the reaction of commercial dislocation still affects India together with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, there are indications of activity and trade revival in India and there is good ground for hope that her period of convalescence will be more brief in duration and marked by more rapid and steady advance to strength than elsewhere. A treaty was signed with Turkey at Lausanne in July last and its ratification by the signatory powers at an early date is anticipated. Tension has been relieved in the Middle East and the treaty has been welcomed by responsible Indian Muslim opinion as affording a solution to many problems exercising their minds. On the northern boundary of India the traditions of amity subsisting for a century past with her neighbour Nepal have found a happy issue in a treaty signed at Khatmandu in December last which is a legitimate cause of satisfaction to both the parties.

AFGHANISTAN.

Beyond the North-West Frontier India has another neighbour closely connected with her. The relations of India with the kingdom of Afghanistan are conducted by His Majesty's Government and, as you are aware of, neighbourly relations exists between the two Governments. I have read assertions recently in the Press that these relations have been strained. There have been allegations on the one hand of the entertainment of aggressive feelings towards Afghanistan by His Majesty's Government and on the other hand of an unreasonable attitude on the part of that country. Our relations with Afghanistan, as I have said, are in the charge of His Majesty's Government, but there has been speculation in the Indian Press regarding these rumours and considerations of propinquity and past intimate associations evoke a warm solicitude in India for the welfare of Afghanistan and for the maintenance of relations of amity. It is right, in order to remove misconception in India, that I should state that these rumours, as to the alleged intention of His Majesty's Government and the alleged attitude of the Afghan Government, are without foundation. Certain questions have however, been under discussion between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan. Those discussions are now nearing a satisfactory solution. The discussions had their origin in the outrages, notably those at Barshore and Spinchilla committed on our Frontier by Wazirs domiciled in Afghanistan.

They were complicated by the execution of these outrages form a base in Afganistan and by the removal of loot to Afgan territory, in some cases also the perpetrators were deserters from British Indian militia units who had found employment in Afganistan. The raids were serious in their results.

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

In addition to private losses, 4 British officers and 31 Indian sepoys of our regular militia Indian units lost their lives. Subsequent to these events two Afghan subjects murdered 2 unarmed British officers near Landi Kotal and fled to Afghanistan where they were arrested by the order of their Government, but later escaped from custody. Meanwhile the members of the Khat Gang who were not Afghan subjects, the men who had murdered Mrs. Ellis and abducted her daughter made good their escape to Afghan territory. In reply to the vigorous representations made by the British Government, the Afghan Government admitted its obligations, furnished ample assurances and took action to implement them. Its action at first, however, proved abortive. The lives of British Frontier officers and the security of British Indian subjects depended upon the fulfilment of these assurances. But on our side His Majesty's Minister exercised patience and forbearance as he was aware that the difficulties of the Afghan Government in securing effective results were greater than can generally be realised. Before the close of the year his representations were successful. The outrages to which I have made allusion were completely liquidated during the present month. The active steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan after inviting the co-operation of our officers have ended in the rounding up of the Kohat gang who are in process of transportation to Turkestan. During the last few days Afghan troops have come in contact with the men charged with the Landi Kotal murders and in the encounter one of them named Ardali has been killed though the other Daud Shah has effected his escape.

Information has also been received that the militia deserters above mentioned have been dismissed from Afghan services. As delicate negotiations were in process you will realise that it was not possible to make a statement about these developments at an earlier date. Of the other murderous outrages committed on our Frontier in one case suspicion fortified by constructive evidence points to members of the Kohat gang having been among the perpetrators of the murders at Parachinar, while the murder of Major Finnis and of the two Indians accompanying him is still under investigation. Two of those implicated in the crime have been arrested and every attempt is being made to bring those responsible for the outrage to account.

WAZIRISTAN.

Before I close my observations regarding the position of affairs on our frontiers let

(Continued on next page.)

A THREATENING SPEECH.

(Continued from previous page.)

me acquaint you with the progress achieved in the solution of the problem of Waziristan. We have continued to pursue the policy adopted by us after most careful consideration and with the approval of His Majesty's Government. We occupy a dominating position at Razmak in the country of the Utmanzai Wazirs with our regular troops at the request of the Wazirs themselves. A circular road more than 70 miles in length running from Idak in the Tochi pass Razmak and through Mahsud to Jandola has been efficiently constructed in a short space of time. A second road fringing the Mahsud country on the south-east is under construction from Jandola to Sarwekai. These roads have been constructed in the main by the tribes. They are protected throughout the greater part of their length only by irregular forces, scouts and locally recruited Khassadars and under their protection they are beginning to carry the trade of the country and to exercise the civilising and pacific influence which are the especial and beneficent characteristics of a road policy. Except for a few technical troops there are no regular troops in Mahsud country. Military expenditure has been steadily reduced and more settled conditions on the border offer good prospects of a more than temporary success for our policy. We should be unduly sanguine if we declared that our difficulties are at an end. Nevertheless in our judgment, arrived at after much investigation and deliberation, this policy spells the best hope for progressive improvement in the future.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN EMPIRE.

You will remember that when I last addressed the legislature the position of Indians in the Empire was a cause of serious concern to me and my Government, no less than to the Indian opinion generally. Since then, except in directions to which I shall subsequently refer, the results of the labours of the Secretary of State, the Maharaja of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Imperial Conference have undoubtedly improved the situation. The premiers of four Dominions have shown deep sympathy and expressed their earnest desire to remove the disabilities affecting Indians. There is good ground for hope that the attainment of a solution acceptable to India is only a matter of comparatively short time except possibly in the case of Canada where there are some special difficulties. India most cordially appreciates their sympathy and encouragement and I speak for India when I say that this recognition of India's position in the Empire is the source of high satisfaction to her. The position in South Africa, however, is different. The Union Government has reaffirmed its unwillingness to adopt the attitude of the other Dominions and in addition, proposals for legislation, which are expected, in practice, to affect Indians adversely have been brought forward. The Natal Township Franchise Amending Act vetoed on previous occasions by the Governor-General of South Africa in Council has again been passed in the Natal Legislative Council and a Class Areas Bill has been published by the Union Government. Vigorous representations have been made by my Government, which, we trust, will have success in regard to the Township Act. The Union Government have given an assurance that it is their desire and intention to apply the measure, the Class Areas Bill, if it becomes law, in a spirit of fairness to the interest and reasonable requirements of Indians. My Government, however, while welcoming the assurance, cannot rest satisfied with this position and we shall continue our efforts to persuade the Union Government to incline to our view.

KENYA.

We are aware of the strength of public opinion in India upon this subject and shall strive to give effect to it by all legitimate means within our powers. The position as regards the Crown Colonies has materially changed owing to the acceptance of the proposal for a Crown Colonies Committee to be appointed by my Government which will confer with the Colonial Office on all pending questions including Kenya. The late Prime Minister Mr. Baldwin has promised that there shall be full consultation and discussion between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories. I hope for nothing but benefit from these discussions and we shall gratefully take the fullest advantage of the opportunity offered. As regards Kenya, the views of my Government were explained at length by me in my last address to the legislature and formed the subject of a resolution issued by my Government in August last. While acknowledging the difficulties of the issue and the great care and attention His Majesty's Government devoted to India's claims, we did not conceal our feelings of disappointment at the result and we reserved the right to make further representations with a view to reopening these decisions when a legitimate opportunity offers. At the Imperial Conference, His Majesty's Government have given an assurance that, while they can offer no prospect of the decisions being modified careful attention will be given to such representations as the Committee appointed by the Government of India may desire to make to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATIONS.

This assurance gives us the opportunity we have been seeking and is a substantial gain. Following upon the decisions, statutory action has been taken as regards the franchise question in Kenya. The Kenya Government has treated Indians on the same lines as Europeans and granted adult suffrage and given communal franchise. This method of working may be accepted and it has now become law. It is open to our Committee, however, subsequently to make representations setting forth our contention that there are grounds for an increase in the number of seats to Indians and that in our view all voters should be registered on a common electoral roll. We shall continue to press our views by means of the constitutional channel opened to us by the assurance of His Majesty's Government. As regards immigration, the decision of His Majesty's Government was stated in the White paper in the terms of a general principle only and His Majesty's Government issued in addition an instruction to the Governor of Kenya to explore the matter further on his return to the colony and in concert with the Governor of Uganda to submit proposals to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for giving effect to that amount of control of immigration which the economic interests of the natives of both the dependencies require. When we received a copy of the ordinance which has been drafted by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda and submitted to the Imperial Government, we took immediate steps to urge the postponement of the introduction and consideration of the bill until the Government of India were able fully to present their objections. At the same time we strongly pressed that the Colonies Committee appointed by the Government of India should also have an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions on immigration embodied in the bill.

THE REJECTED ORDINANCE.

These representations were accompanied by a preliminary statement of our objections to the provisions of the bill. We received in reply an assurance by telegram from Lord Peel, the Secretary of State, that the introduction of the bill had been postponed at the instance of the Duke of Devonshire, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Majesty's present Government have now informed me that the late Secretary of State for the Colonies found the ordinance unsatisfactory and returned it to East Africa to be redrafted. At the same time he called upon the Government of Kenya for certain information regarding immigration and for an explanatory statement respecting the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. His Majesty's present Minister for the Colonies will await the reply to these enquiries and the revised draft of the ordinance and will be guided by further information received, when these documents are before him. Meanwhile, he has given me an assurance that ample opportunity will be given to my Government to express their views and that he will give his earnest attention to my representations, which the Colonies Committee appointed by the Government of India may desire to make regarding the measure whether in the form of a bill or an enacted ordinance. I desire to express my deep obligations to the late and to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies for the consideration given to the representations of my Government which have received the continuous support of Lord Peel and his successor.

The steps taken are a strong testimony to the sense of justice and fairness with which His Majesty's Government have been animated in dealing with the proposals.

BENGAL OUTRAGES.

As regards events in India, the two murderous outrages which have recently occurred in Bengal have caused as deep a concern to my Government as they have excited reprobation and abhorrence in the minds of all good citizens of every community. It is the primary duty of the Government to vindicate the law against such outrages and to bring their perpetrators to justice and my Government is entitled to look for the moral support and active cooperation of all sections of the public in the task. We owe to the families of those who have been victims our deep and respectful sympathy, but we have an even wider duty the duty to safeguard others from a similar calamity. My Government have for some time been aware of the existence of conspiracies, having as their object the assassination of public servants and of the correspondence of persons inplicated in these conspiracies with Communist agencies directed by organisations outside India. It was out of question to permit these sinister designs to advance on their way to results that no process of law can remedy. Our officers on whom devolve the dangerous task of the prevention and detection of crime, must look to us for at least that measure of safety so far as the law can give it, which their own services secure to the public. Punishment in cases of outrages of this nature is not an efficient substitute for prevention. It became necessary to take steps to confine certain of the persons concerned in these conspiracies, under the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1918. The necessity for these measures has recently received tragic confirmation in the murder of Mr. Day and the injuries to three Indians who attempted to stop the flight of his assailant. I trust that these steps to combat an evil, which not only destroy innocent lives, but is a menace to society as a whole and a grave obstacle to political progress will command the approval of all those to whom security and progress are objects of vital and common concern. Need I assert that it was only with the greatest reluctance that I assented to the use of these measures for the protection of the public in the public interest? I am firmly impressed by the consideration that it is essential strictly to confine to extreme cases of emergency and I fully appreciate and sympathise with the views of those who wish to protect the liberty of the subject with strict execution. In these days the strong light of publicity both in the Legislature and the press is brought to bear upon the use of emergency measures of this character and this in itself acts as a safeguard against their abuse. Before any action is taken I and my Government submit those cases to a scrupulously careful examination. If we decide that a case for arrest has been established and no other course is possible in view of the serious character of the emergency a warrant is issued. After the arrests in Bengal were made, as you are aware, all the documents and evidence relating to each individual have been placed before two Judges of the High Court for the purpose of thoroughly sifting the material, on which action was taken of submitting it to the technical tests of judicial knowledge and experience and of framing recommendations regarding each case. I shall myself re-examine the case of each man concerned with the greatest care in the light of the recommendations of the Judges in each case and with the assistance of their detailed scrutiny of the evidence and the documents. In this manner, the greatest possible precautions will be exercised to secure that no individual shall run the risk of suffering injustice because of the gravity of a situation and his right to an impartial investigation of charge will never be imperilled by the immediate necessity for measures of prevention.

BAR COMMITTEE.

I attach great importance to the labours of the committees at present engaged in the examination of certain aspects of the administration of the law. The first which has been dealing with the subject of the Bar in India is reaching the conclusion of its labours. The general question of the creation of an Indian Bar and special features of the varying systems in different provinces in India, regulating the appointments, practice and privileges of advocates and vakils attracted considerable interest among the members of the late Assembly and were the subject of a number of private Bills, resolutions and questions. The whole problem has now been examined by an expert and a representative Committee and their recommendations will be of special interest. The second Committee is entering upon the task of the examination of Civil Judicial Procedure with a view to increasing the efficiency of the machinery and in particular of expanding the technical processes for arriving at the final decision in civil suits and for securing to the successful litigant, the fruits of his reproach, (?) for, delay in these operations has been levelled at our administration. It is essential that for the ends of justice and efficiency all cause for criticisms should be removed. Any improvement, which it may be found possible to effect, will, I need scarcely point out, be of the greatest value to all litigants, and as regards commercial cases, will have the reaction of importance on the general commercial and industrial prosperity of India.

RETRENCHMENT.

Another question of first importance connected with the administration is the problem of retrenchment. Though less than a year has passed since Lord Inchcape presented the report of his Committee I am glad to inform you that most of the recommendations of that Committee have already been carried into effect and the great benefit of reduction of expenditure will again be patent when the Budget comes under discussion, in the legislature. Considering the far-reaching nature of the changes involved by the recommendations the expedition with which they have been put into effect, is to be commended. As you are aware the reduction of troops as recommended by my Government in the basis falls by His Majesty's Government save in respect of the British Cavalry regiments. As regards these regiments His Majesty's Government agreed to withdraw two but not the third. As a result of discussion, however, His Majesty's Government have agreed to pay £75,000 annually as a contribution for the maintenance of the third regiment for a period of two years. At the end of that time if the military situation is still unchanged it will be open to my Government to raise again the question of the retention of the third cavalry regiment.

REFORMS.

In addressing myself to the internal affairs of India I would remind you that a change of Government has happened in England within the last few days. In consequence, ordinary courtesy and also constitutional propriety render it incumbent upon me to refrain from some observations upon Indian affairs which I should, otherwise, be tempted to make until there has been an opportunity for discussion with the new Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government. I, therefore, contrary to your expectation, do not express myself upon some matters. You will understand the reason but it need not prevent my making some reference to the Reforms and the work before the Legislature. With the institution of a Legislative Council in Coorg and the grant of representation in the Assembly to Ajmere-Merwara the reformed constitution has an integral part of the institutions in the smallest administrative units in this country. The attendance at the polls and the close contests between the candidates during the recent election demonstrate the increasing interest which the system claims from the electorate and the country at large. Within the walls of the Council Chambers Parliamentary traditions have begun to be established. Representative institutions are being built upon a firm basis. The people of India are taking a share in the maintenance and activities of the Government which stands, as all civilised administrations must stand, for security by the maintenance of the law and, the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights and liberties of individual citizens of every class and creed, for the development of the material and political welfare of the country and for ordered continuity of progress. As you are aware the policy of the Reforms in India was introduced with the approval of all political parties in England and all stand committed to it as the fundamental policy in relation to India of His Majesty's Government, however constituted, and apart from other political controversies which mark the lines of division in the Parliament.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

It is not uninstructive in this connection to pause for a moment and reflect upon the succession of Prime Ministers and of Governments that has taken place in England since I became the Viceroy nearly three years ago. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who has recently attained his present exalted office, is the fourth Prime Minister with whom I have served during my period of office as Viceroy. None of these Governments has wavered for one moment regarding the policy in India. Governments may and doubtless always will vary as regards the details of administration and may differ in opinion regarding the stages of progression and periods of advance, but the cardinal policy will be of the British nation and not of any party. I commend these facts to the consideration of those, if there be any one who may still regard the promises held out as illusory and never to be fulfilled. I came to India charged with the solemn duty of carrying out those Reforms, inspired by the earnest desire to make them a success and imbued with the firm determination to carry forward the conception along the road to further stages in its ultimate development. I have anxiously watched the consolidation of the foundation. I have seen the first course of the edifice of Parliamentary institutions and traditions and I stand pledged to carry the erection of the structure and to continue the building in the full hope of its ultimate completion, but be it remembered that the successful issue of the Reforms cannot depend solely upon the intentions and actions of His Majesty's Government or the Viceroy or the Government of India or all combined. The future must largely depend upon the people of India and the actions of the Legislature. A first stage was passed when the first Assembly was dissolved. My own appreciation of the value of the achievements of the first Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State was expressed in my prerogation speech. We have now entered upon a second stage by the election of the new Assembly. I look and hope for continuity in the new Assembly of the same valuable tradition, for continuity is an essential condition of well-ordered political progress. A considerable advance has been made on the road. Many difficulties have been successfully overcome and obstacles surmounted by the legislature. Differences have occurred, but I am convinced that these have left no bitterness in their wake. Opinions varied, but there was a common objective, the advancement of India.

DOMINION SELF-GOVERNMENT.

To-day the opening of a new stage, it chances to happen at a specially important moment and when the future actions of this Legislature will be fraught with the deepest interest and significance to India. There is now a Government in England which numbers among its members, some of the most ardent supporters of the Reforms and the most sympathetic friends of India. There is now a spirit in India, if I am to credit all I read, which is bent upon destruction of the Reforms unless it immediately attains that which it is impossible for any British Government to grant forthwith, that is complete Dominion Self-Government. I am well aware that words are often used in the heat of political conflict, which perhaps conveys more than is really intended. Moreover, it is but natural, that when faced with the responsibility of action, there should be deeper reflection upon its true significance and probable consequences. I cannot foretell the future. I do not know what it holds, but I cannot conceal from you that the political situation in India in its constitutional aspects causes me some anxiety for the future of the Reforms. I should be doing a disservice to India if I failed at this moment to give expression to my views formed not upon a hasty or cursory survey but as the result of as profound study and reflection as I can bring to bear upon a subject of supreme interest to me.

CHECK ON REFORMS.

In October last I sounded a note of warning which I must repeat here in the friendliest spirit but in all gravity. I spoke with the object of representing the picture of the future as I then saw it to those in India who had not failed in their support of the Reforms policy, although they had on occasions felt bound to oppose the actions of Government. You may remember that I adverted to the possible prospect, according to the indication of events, of a check which I deplored in the onward progress of the Reforms. The possibility of this check has come nearer to us. Indeed it is in a degree already with us in some aspects although it has not yet happened and I devoutly trust it will not happen in the Central Legislature. If the position should become more acute in the provinces the Local Governments may rely upon my fullest support. I still wonder as I wondered in October what purpose beneficial to India will be served by any course destined to destroy the continuity of progress in the reform movement. No change in the Constitution can be effected by legitimate and peaceful methods save with the assent of the British Parliament, that is the British people. The British Parliament has already set up the machinery now in operation. For some time past it is working with efficiency through well ordered processes towards the creation of responsible self-government. It is difficult to conceive that any responsible body of opinion can ignore the purpose it has in view or can desire to check its creative activities and to risk the injury which must result to the fine fabric already in process of being woven upon its looms. Nevertheless I gather that there is a disposition in some quarters to believe that the hands of the British Parliament can be forced and that a situation may be created which may impair the reforms and thus cause Parliament to act contrary to their desire and better judgment. It may appear easy to impair and even to destroy and to recreate. Doubtless, destruction is always easier than construction. Violent revolutions have destroyed the institutions of nations. Neglect and apathy in other cases have induced their decay and extinction. But I beg you to remember that when influences of this nature have been in motion re-creation becomes infinitely more difficult and sometimes impossible. These influences make no appeal to the British people and the British Parliament would emphatically repudiate and reject them. There rest the real hopes of the consummation of India's desires in the promises already made and in the intentions already manifested and to be manifested by that great champion of liberties, the British Parliament. As a devoted friend of India I am convinced that action based on reason and justice will alone prevail with the British people and will prove the only safe road to the ultimate goal to be attained. I feel sure that you will keep steadfastly in mind in the course of the deliberations of this session that the eyes of all friends of reforms will be fixed upon the harvest which the legislature will sow and reap. It is of the greatest moment to India at this juncture that her elected representatives in the responsibilities of their present position should make a wise choice as regards the course they will pursue. I do not doubt that they are imbued by those ideals which have from the outset inspired this legislature and that they seek the welfare of India. I earnestly pray that calm judgment and a desire for mutual understanding and goodwill may characterise this session of the legislature and may thus carry India further forward to the fulfilment of her legitimate aims and aspirations.

MEMBERS DISSATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Lord Reading's speech has been well received in official circles and by Moderates. Applause at the close of the speech in the Assembly was entirely official. The Swarajists are reported to be extremely angry at the tone of the speech and the lecture they received and they expressed their disapproval by absenting themselves in a body from the garden party to-day given by Mr. Chatterjee, Member of the Executive Council to meet Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading. They are determined to carry the resolution next week urging Mr. Gandhi's release by a big majority.

SWARAJISTS DETERMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 31,

"I repeat the warning I gave in October last in all gravity that there is a possibility of check in the onward progress of the Reforms by the ugly scene enacted by the Swarajists in the Central Provinces Legislative Council. I trust it will not happen in this Indian Legislature. British people would refuse to be coerced into giving India Reforms contrary to their own desire and better judgment. The eyes of all friends of the Reforms are fixed upon the harvest which this Legislature will sow and reap. Make a wise choice as regards the course you pursue, otherwise you know what will happen. If the position in the Provinces become more acute, the Local Governments can rely on my fullest support."

In these words of threat and intimidation perorated Lord Reading this morning on the future of the Reforms with his eyes turned towards Pandit Motilal Nehru and his party in the Assembly Chamber. The peroration was towards the close of a most barren and lengthy utterance on all the subjects relating to the external affairs of India and very little of India. The visitors' galleries and distinguished visitors' galleries were crowded by people who had come to hear important pronouncements relating to Mahatma Gandhi and Swaraj. The members of both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly in the Chamber were shocked like the rest to see that instead of releasing Mahatma Gandhi and declaring the intentions of Government as regards the demand for Swaraj, Lord Reading carefully managed to lecture for more than forty minutes. Grim and ominous silenced reigned in the Nehru and Malaviya camps and every member of these two parties came out of the Chamber even more determined than ever. The die has been cast and the fight will be to the finish, irrespective of the existence of separate organisations. The no-changers may find some cause for amusement at the plight of pro-changers in the Councils, who in the face of threats of big stick by the representative of His Majesty, did not leave the hall because of certain rules of decorum. But I am sure from what I have seen of their attitude that Swarajists and Independents are certainly a more determined lot and that the speech of Lord Reading was really a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as it has enabled the parties to come closer together, but to speak of the Moderates who would always be expected to swing between the Independents and "Johukumists."

"It is a most important speech, it is a provocative speech directed mainly against the Swarajists; but Lord Reading is not to blame for it. The danger lies with the constitution which has swallowed even the ex-Chief Justice of England who honestly professes that he has come to India imbued with a firm determination to carry India along the path to Swaraj". This was the outspoken criticism of an important member of the Assembly who shall be nameless. Indignant criticisms have been freely expressed everywhere on the Viceroy's speech. A member of the Swarajya Party declared to me it was a sentimentally outrageous utterance besides intensely provocative. "I think Lord Reading has come to India to see the grave of his own reputation," remarked the other and the third was furious with disappointment in not releasing Mahatma Gandhi. This is the state of feeling in non-official circles.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

MR. KARANDIKAR WITHDRAWS HIS RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Viceroy's speech continues to provide an absorbing topic among the members of the Assembly. The discussions in the Lobby indicate that a number of Independents are also sharing the view of the Swarajists that the speech did not provide a basis for understanding but there is a distinct cleavage of opinion as to whether the Independents should wait for the formulation of the Swarajist demand or take initiative themselves and give opportunity to the Swarajists to accept or reject them.

Pandit Malaviya is reported to have already undertaken the task of drafting such demands.

The question of the release of Mr. Gandhi was to have been brought forward before the Council of State on the 4th instant on the motion of Mr. Karandikar but he has written to the Secretary of the Council of State intimating his desire not to move his resolution on that date, because he observes that the same resolution would be discussed in a more representative house (the Assembly) on the 5th instant. It appears that another reason for the decision was the probability that the resolution could not be carried in the Upper House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

Another matter which provided interest in the Lobby discussions was the coming election of the Deputy President. So far Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed are known as candidates. Others may also stand. It may be recalled that Mr. Rangachariar was one of the panel of Chairman in the last Assembly and had several opportunities for conducting the proceedings of the house. In view of the necessity for the selection of an able and distinguished person who could fill with distinction the chair on the retirement of Sir Frederick Whyte the Assembly is expected to vote carefully for the election of its Deputy President.

SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE.

Soon after the Viceroy's speech, the Swaraj Party held a meeting in the committee room. Over forty members attended and the ollowing office-bearers were unanimously elected:—

Leader: Pandit Motilal Nehru, Deputy Leader: Mr. V. J. Patel, Chief Whip: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Deputy Whip: Mr. Mahomed Shaffi, Secretary: Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Assistant Secretary: Mr. Harkaran Nath Misra. These office-bearers will constitute the executive committee and will appoint the necessary staff for carrying on the business of the party during the present session.

The meeting of the elected members of the Assembly and the provincial legislatures convened for the 3rd instant will take place in the Eastern Hostel, Raisina and not in the committee room in the Secretariat building.

The Swaraj Party and some independent members of the Assembly have decided not to attend this evening's garden party given by the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee, the Member for Industries, to meet the Viceroy and Lady Reading.

RESOLUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY 14.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Several resolutions have been balloted to-day for discussion on 14th February, 1924.

Mr. Mahboob Ali Khan, who tops the list, will move his resolution on the fixing of percentage between Mahommedans and non-Mahommedans in legislative bodies.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao who stands next, will move for (a) the Assembly's approval regarding certain contracts or (b) relaxation of financial and administrative control imposed by rules on local governments.

Mr. B. C. Pal will move, (1) for amendment of rule 6 and Sec. 11 of Devolution rules or (2) release of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Jinnah has next three resolutions standing in his name (1) purchase of stores (2) release of Mr. Gandhi and (3) construction of Varsad Borsad Kathiawar Railway.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub will thereafter move for greetings to the Labour Party on its accession to power and Mr. B. C Boy for a reduction in freight and the imposition of counter-vailing duty on coal.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 29.

Mr. Sheik Sadiqnassam, M.L.A. has given notice to move the following resolutions at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly:—(1) this Assembly respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to remit the remaining portion of Maulana Hasrat Mohani's sentence and to order his release forthwith. (2) This Assembly respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council the reconsideration of the cases of the martial law and the Moplah prisoners. (3) This Assembly respectfully recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that considering the dire distress of the poor children left without parents, orphanages should be established in provincial capitals. The same member has given notice of certain questions asking the Government's intention about the withdrawal of Indian forces from Mesopotamia and the appointment of Indians on the Railway Board.

REVISION OF REFORM ACT,

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Dr. Gour has given notice of amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resoution regarding the revision of the Government of India Act. Dr. Gour proposes substitution of the original resolution by his motion recommending the Government "to take steps to secure for India at a very early date full self-governing Dominion status within the British Empire, including provincial autonomy in the provinces."

WARNING TO INTENDING VISITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 31.

I find that some leaders who had come to Poona to see Mahatmaji were inconvenienced unnecessarily as they had not given previous intimation to the Provincial Congress Committee of their arrival. I take this opportunity to bring to their notice that arrangements for lodging, boarding, etc., have been made for any intending visitors from all over India. They should kindly intimate to Mr. Nimbker c/o the Congress.

NAVAL OIL LEASES.

REPUDIATED BY SENATE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—The Senate to-day carried by 46 votes to 38 a resolution by Democrat, Walsh, repudiating the naval oil leases.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Paris.—A Message from Mayence says the under-Burgomaster of Roxheim, an adherent of the Separatists movement in the Palatinate, was murdered last night by unknown men in a street in Roxheim.—Reuter.

NATIONAL DEMANDS.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

PARTIES IN CONCLAVE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

I have indicated in a previous message the amount of attention that has been rivetted to Lord Reading's utterance at to-morrow's joint session of the Legislature. From my talks with several Swaraj friends I find that their anxiety is the greatest in regard to knowing the Viceroy's speech on the question of release of Mahatma Gandhi. But before noon to-morrow, if not earlier, their anxiety will be allayed, or curiosity satisfied in what way that will be it remains to be seen. I, however, learn that the speech is not complete even this night. Viceregal utterances are put in cold print several days in advance of the function but with Lord Reading, and on this most important occasion the arrangements must certainly be slow. While non-official members of the Assembly are thus racking their brains with a view to hasten the day of Swaraj those of the Council of State are marking their time in their own usual way. They sat to-day for nearly an hour and after a few swearings in and introduction of two inconsequential bills they dispersed in jolly good mood to hear the Viceroy to-morrow. No one in that House wants to undertake the responsibility of moving for the release of Mahatma Gandhi, but as I already wired out to you Mr. Karandikar has faced the job with his usual Mahratta doggedness come what might. He appeared to-day in Council in full Khaddar dress—a thing which attracted the attention of all, particularly of Sir Mahomed Shafi, the leader of the House, who pointed this out to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the left. I know several friends of the Assembly and even of Council of State have been prevailing upon Mr. Karandikar to withdraw his resolution because of its inevitable fate in the hands of Sir Umar Hayat Khan. But I regret to inform that so far Mr. Karandikar has not thought fit to indicate his intention to withdraw the motion. He is reported to have stated, "I know the fate of the resolution in the Council. But I must expose that Council further. That is the only way of improving it. I shall do what I consider is my duty irrespective of success or failure." Mr. Karandikar may find in Lord Reading's speech some way out of his difficult position.

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENT.

But a somewhat unexpected development has just risen. Mr. Khaparde has thought fit to send in an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Karandikar which nearly threatens to kill the spirit of the resolution and carry it through in the Council. Mr. Khaparde's amendment wants that Mahatma Gandhi be released unconditionally. But if he had stopped there it would have been admirable. But he has added an important proviso. It reads "provided in the opinion of the doctors in attendance on Mahatma Gandhi his being sent back to jail on recovery would be dangerous to his life." That Mr. Khaparde of all persons should have been responsible for such an apparently foolish proposition as this is indeed deplorable. Wherfrom has he drawn this and that for unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi provided the doctors certify that his going back to jail on recovery would be dangerous to his life. Will any doctor after recovery of patient ever certify that his going back to jail would be dangerous to his life? He must really be no doctor indeed to say so and it would be against his profession. And yet this is the proposition which has emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Khaparde. He by his amendment will do a great disservice to India than the honest Mr. Karandikar can do by pertinaciously sticking to his original resolution. There is yet time for both Mr. Karandikar and for Mr. Khaparde to withdraw their motions. If Mr. Karandikar withdraws his the other automatically drops. In any case the subject ought not to be brought up first in the Council of State and may safely be left over to the Legislative Assembly, of course, in the light of the speech of Lord Reading.

SWARAJISTS IN CONFERENCE.

The Swaraj Party members met this evening in the room of Pandit Motilal Nehru to discuss what steps should be taken to present the national demands. Several persons have been appointed to go round and collect the signatures of members of the Assembly and the Council of State. I know some of the members are hesitating to subscribe to the demands till their party leaders would do so. But the strength of the Swaraj Party's demands would not be effective unless they have the support of an appreciable number of other members of the Legislature. So both the Independents and some even of the Moderates would do well to note the opinion in the country and go by it. Of course nothing prevents them from their independent efforts for Swaraj. But it will be for the glory of all India if the demand is "national" in the full sense of the term. It is certain that at to-morrow's meeting of the Swaraj Party Pandit Motilal Nehru's leadership will be given public recognition.

While the Swarajists are holding their own conferences the Independents and the Moderates have not been idle either. They too have been holding several consultations among themselves, especially on the subject of the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar for self-governing Dominion status. The discussions have for some reason or other not been participated in by many Mahomedans. The absence of the Mahomedans has been commented in certain quarters and it behaves them as Indians to join in every conversation that will promote for unity and not lead to further disintegration. In this connection I am glad to inform your readers that Pandit Motilal Nehru has been trying his level best with the assistance of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar to bring within the fold of the Swaraj Party as many Independents and others as possible. The results of his efforts will be seen later.

The discussions mainly centre round the attitude to be adopted towards the national demands as framed by the Nehru Party or to carry Mr. Rangachari's motion, if necessary, with any amendments. But it is generally felt among the Moderates and Independents that Government may not accept even the modest demand of Mr. Rangachariar and therefore it would be better to concentrate their efforts in carrying through Mr. Rangachari's resolution leaving the Swaraj Party's demands aside for the time being. Much, however, will depend on the Viceroy's speech which will really solve many of the doubts that exist in the minds of members.

PT. MOTILAL IN CLASSIC GARMENTS.

SWEARING IN ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

If the entry of the Swarajists was an event it passed off without any fuss to-day. Some 43 Swarajists clad differently and in different degrees of simplicity from the graceful and dignified classic garments of Pandit Motilal Nehru to mere shirt and dhoti of some lesser lights of Non-co-operation appeared interspread in the Assembly with the representatives of the different parties. Pandit Motilal made a striking figure in his immaculate white from top to toe, and a shawl somewhat dandyishly superimposed made a really distinctive figure and remained the cynosure of all eyes throughout an otherwise dull ceremony. Mr. Jinnah, a contrast in every respect presented another, namely, the Western standard of sartorial achievements. Mr. Patel led a group of those clad in coarser homespun who eschewed socks and wore Non-co-operation regulation *chapal*. The Maharashtra was represented by Mr. Kelkar and his co-workers differently clad in different colours of home-spun or Indian mill cloth. The Burmese natural costume and some other special types of Hindu and Moslem raiments while eluding classification as Swarajist these dresses relieved otherwise the monotony of any particular style of garb.

Swearing in was dull enough except when one or two well-known Swarajists advanced to take their oath. Punditji's name called all to attention and every step he took was followed with eyes appearing to cause flutter on Government benches. His was a fine and perfectly natural presence. He repeated the formula of oath with the ease of a practised parliamentarian. Mr. Patel appeared to introduce an innovation inasmuch as he appeared merely to sever his eye over the printed oath without audibly uttering a word of it and some others also followed his example afterwards. The presence of the Swarajists in the Chamber seemed to alter the old aspect of the Assembly, seemingly so far only sartorially, but you may expect this distinctive element to provide more marked changes in other aspects of the Assembly later on. Swarajists are scattered all over House; some of them looking forlorn and nervous, being sandwiched between utter strangers. Messrs. Patel, Jinnah and other Bombay members occupy their old seats in the front opposition bench. Punditji with an important Swarajist group occupies the second row. Sir Malcolm Hailey sat throughout the ceremony critically eyeing those who advanced to take oath and Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir B. N. Sharma came at the fag end when the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri also appeared in the gallery reserved for the members of the Council of State. Sir Fredric Whyte looked quite imposing in wig and gown, but his part in the ceremony was hardly enviable, having to rise at the end of each oath to shake hands with each member.

The visitors' gallery was full. But ladies and distinguished visitors' galleries as also that reserved for members of the Council of State nor did the Press gallery appear as lively as usual.

RUMOURS OF MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Rumours about Mahatma Gandhi's release or conditional release are afloat. He may be released or allowed relaxation of the present curtailment of his liberty, but nothing definite is known yet.

SWARAJISTS' MEETING.

The Swarajists meet to-morrow after the Viceroy's speech to elect the party's office-bearers and to decide their line of action. They will probably restrict the privileges of the members about moving resolutions and asking questions and appoint a Committee to admit proposed resolutions, etc., in order to maintain discipline. They are likely to conclude some sort of *modus operandi* with other elected members as regard reciprocal actions. So far there is no likelihood of any serious obstacles coming in the way of harmonious co-operation between the different elected members, although on vital questions differences may be expected. The first test of the Swarajist skill arises out of first resolution which refers to the extension of the reforms. Much will depend on how they take it, as it does not go far enough and yet it goes in the right direction, however, haltingly to amend and carry it would require some foresight and tactfulness and I feel that all future relations of the different parties will be largely determined by what is done on this occasion. The majority of the Mahomedan members of the House excepting the loyalists of the Panjab will, I think, follow Mr. Jinnah's lead and they are not, therefore, in danger of relapse into reactionaryism. The debating talent will be fairly well represented in the House, though not of any very high quality, except in case of half a dozen all told. But for what the Swarajists may provide in way of liveliness, it would have been pronounced a tolerably dull House.

UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 30.

Berlin.—The unemployed receiving relief in the unoccupied territories have risen to a million and a half. It is semi-officially estimated that there will be four to five millions unemployed or short timers throughout Germar —Reuter.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The following is the quarterly report of the Executive Health Omcer on the Public Health of Bombay during the quarter ending 31st December 1923:—

The health conditions of the City during the quarter showed appreciable improvement on those of the preceding four quarters. The total number of deaths 8,769 registered during the quarter was the lowest on record for the fourth quarter of any year since 1917. Cholera caused only 1 death as against 158 in the preceding quarter and 290 the average for the fourth quarters during the preceding quinquennium. The number of deaths from Small-pox and Plague showed respectively a decline of 16 and 53 deaths over those in the preceding quarter. The deaths from Influenza numbered 28, being 7 more than in the last quarter but 43 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1922.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 6,391 and the deaths 8,769 as compared with 5,752 births and 9,695 deaths in the third quarter of the year.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 18 deaths as against 53 in the fourth quarter of 1922, was 36 less than the decennial mean. The disease did not assume epidemic proportions in the quarter. Influenza accounted for 28 deaths as compared with 21 deaths in the preceding quarter and 71 in the corresponding quarter of 1922. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 2,236, as against 2,515 in the three months ended 30th September 1923.

The number of births registered (6,391) was 447 more than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium. The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 8,769 and were less than the decennial average by 1,164.

The figure 8,769 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 320 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 320 deaths, 5 were due to Plague, 3 to Small-pox and 312 to other causes.

The infantile mortality 2,236 was 61 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium. The principal causes of death in infants under the age of 1 year are shown in Table IV.

Seven deaths from Hydrophobia were registered during the quarter.

During the quarter 2,339 certificates of the cause of death were received 891 from Medical Practitioners, 6 from Hakims and Vaidyas and 1,106 from different Hospital Authorities; the cause of 185 deaths was certified by the Commissioner of Police and of 151 by the Coroner of Bombay.

Of the total number of deaths, 3,300 were of persons born in Bombay, 4,431 of those born out of Bombay and 1,038 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced. At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the City, 5,967 bodies (including 509 still-born) were buried, 3,021 burnt and 301 (including 20 still-born) were conveyed to the Tower of Silence. At the Haines Road Cemetery 298 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense.

The Small-pox cases reported during the period numbered 67 as against 27 in the corresponding quarter of 1922; 12 occurred in October, 25 in November and 30 in December. Of these, 3 were imported cases. The total number of deaths from Small-pox during the quarter was 35, being 19 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1913-1922). Three deaths from Small-pox occurred among children under one year of age. Of these, 1 was not vaccinated and the vaccinal conditions of 2 children were not known.

The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 1 as against 158 in the last quarter and 153 the average for the corresponding quarters of the decennium (1913-1922.)

The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 18; 12 were registered in October, 2 in November and 4 in December as compared with 25 in October, 22 in November and 11 in December 1922. The fatal cases were 33 less than in the preceding quarter and 36 less than the decennial average. The number of Plague attacks registered during the quarter was 18; 12 were reported in October, 2 in November and 4 in December. Of these, 5 were imported, 4 in October and 1 in December.

1,231 persons in all were inoculated against Plague; 1,178 in H. M.'s Common Prison, 43 in the B. B. Laboratory, Parel and 10 by the District Registrars. 54 cases of Enteric Fever and 33 deaths were registered during the quarter as against a decennial average of 26 deaths. Influenza caused 28 deaths during the quarter as against 71 in the corresponding period of 1922, 21 in the preceding quarter and a decennial average of 269. Ten cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were reported during the quarter by the District Registrars and 1 by a private Medical Practitioner.

During the quarter under review, 334 deaths from Tuberculosis (297 from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 37 from other Tuberculosis Diseases) were registered as against an average of 501 deaths for the corresponding quarters in the ten years 1913-1922.

Malaria was registered as the cause of 120 deaths and 670 deaths were registered as due to Ague and Remittent Fever. Under all these heads a number of deaths are no doubt included which were due not to Malaria but to one or other of the various diseases such as Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Relapsing Fever and Influenza in which Fever may be a prominent symptom.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries, including the Bai Gowrabai Branch Dispensary and the Branch Dispensary at Parbhadevi Road, was 19,392 (13,392 males and 6,000 females), being 174 less than in the preceding quarter and 809 less than in the fourth quarter of 1922; the total number of attendances was 84,135. Of the patients treated, 514 were seen at their houses. In addition 1,633 new cases (1,235 males and 398 females) were treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the Registrar, No. 1 District, who visits them daily. The total attendances at the two dispensaries numbered 4,153.

During the quarter, 14,439 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the Nurses working under the District Registrars who inquired into 1,543 cases of ordinary sickness, 76 cases of infectious diseases and 330 deaths among the female population of the City. They also attended 556 confinements and confirmed 2,667 birth returns.

BOMBAY HEALTH RETURNS.

The health returns of Bombay during the 4th week of 1924, ending 26th January 19.24 are as under:—The total mortality 840 was 33 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 35.33. The mortality for the 4th week of 1923 was 690 and death-rate 29.40, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,432 and death-rate 67.02.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 326 as against 3 and 295 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age: 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 31 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 14 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 491 and compares favourably with that for the 4th week of 1923 when the figure was 415 and with that for quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz: 404.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, January 31.)

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. E. Raymond, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Hon. Justice Dr. Sir Amberson B. Marten, Kt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of High Court, Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for fourteen days with effect from the 31st March, 1924, and is permitted to prefix his leave to the summer vacation of the Bombay High Court for the year 1924.

Monsieur P. Verstraeten, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 5th January, 1924.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on completion of his Settlement duty, to act as Political Agent, Jath, vice, Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Meher Hoshang Dastur to be Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Captain C. W. S. Rayner, 4/2, Bombay Pioneers, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee.

Mr. Dialmal Daulatram, I.L.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Hyderabad, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Dr. F. X. De Souza, I.C.S., on deputation.

Major H. de N. Lucas, 7th Light Cavalry, to be Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the afternoon of 20th January, 1924, vice Major J. Nethersole, M.C., vacated.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 26th June, 1924, or the subsequent date from which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-nine days.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., M.C.S., Commissioner of Customs Salt and Excise and Reporter-General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay, is granted, with effect from 22nd March, 1924, or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for two months and ten days combined with leave on half average pay for one year, eleven months and twelve days.

Mr. A. G. Edie, Conservator of Forests, S.C., is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 9th February, 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. L. Newman, on return from leave, Conservator of Forests, S.C., vice Mr. A. G. Edie, proceeding on leave.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 24th April, 1924, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. T. F. Main to act as Director of Agriculture, vice Dr. Harold H. Mann proceeding on leave.

Leave on half average pay is granted to Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., from 13th January, 1924, up to 30th April, 1924.

Mr. Ram Lal Suri in the temporary post of Assistant Engineer in No. 2 Project Division of the Development Directorate, is confirmed with effect from the 1st January, 1924.

Mr. J. N. Daruvala to be an Assistant Engineer in the 1st Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Mr. D. C. Lakhumalani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, is granted with effect from 3rd December, 1923, leave on average pay for six months and twenty-seven days combined with leave on half average pay for one month and four days.

Mr. L. G. Bhojwani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur, to be Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. C. Lakhumalani or pending further orders.

Mr. N. B. Thadani to be Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur, vice Mr. L. G. Bhojwani appointed to be Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Merani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Larkana, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 25th October, 1923.

Mr. M. M. Bhagchandani, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, to be Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Larkana, with effect from 1st November, 1923, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. N. Merani or pending further orders.

Mr. K. A. Nulkar, M.B., B.S., to be Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician up to 1st May, 1925.

Mr. B. Bhujangrao, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., Officiating Chemical Analyser for Sind, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the forenoon of 6th December, 1923, and is allowed to retain a lien on his appointment during the leave.

Mr. G. K. Dhurandhar, L. M. & S., to act as Chemical Analyser for Sind, with effect from the forenoon of 17th December, 1923, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Bhujangrao, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.

Mr. A. E. Sharp, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. A. H. Whyte, appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, or until further orders.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am much obliged to my friend Mr. Warerkar for the delicate manner in which he has handled me in his letter published in your issue of the 26th instant. I hope the following explanations will satisfy his several doubts regarding myself:—

Why I ran to the Press.—Because I found the B. P. C. C. moving too slow. I did send a scheme of practical work to be immediately taken up in hand by the B. P. C. C. but instead of considering it immediately the B. P. C. C. simply shelved it, so to speak; *Talk vs. Work*. Mr. Warerkar says. "If talking and writing is to be stopped during the year 1924 let the example be set by those who want to call themselves Congress Workers, by the members of the A. I. C. C. and the Provincial Committees." I hope this is not a hit against me personally. If so, let me assure my friend that it is groundless.

Drawing Congress Money.... My friend further says "Those that happen to be drawing anything, directly or indirectly from the Congressmen's money must submit to this restriction against dealing in words." Let me assure him that far from drawing from congressmen's money, personally speaking, I have many a time paid out of my own slender pocket. Moreover, if he is of opinion that I am a paid worker for the Congress, he is totally mistaken.

Khadi.—It is economical for Bombay to try production. Bombay can only consume. Santa Cruz may do it, but is not in the Congress Province of Bombay. If Mr. Warerkar wants pure and durable khadi, he can have enough from the Congress khadi shop at Dadar. The Princess Street Khadi Bhandar has now no connection with the Congress and the B. P. C. C can not be responsible for some.

Humbugs.—I stick to what I have said. As regards the representative character of the present B. P. C. C. members, Mr. Warerkar is right. But the Congress constitution at present is such. It is for persons like Mr. Warerkar to get themselves elected to the various Congress Committees from the bottom to the top and set matters right.

Other directions.—My stating definite items of work to be immediately taken up in hand does not mean that I give a secondary place of importance to other items. My practical experience in Bombay is that actual workers are very few. They cannot take up all the items at once. Fortunately for us, neither have we Hindu-Moslem riots, nor untouchability crusade in Cosmopolitan Bombay. So I laid stress on membership, khadi and volunteers.

Funds, funds. There is no Congress Committee without Congress members. So, I took up membership first. Khadi can easily be sold side by side with enrolment of members. So, I took that second. Volunteers are essential for organised and sustained work. So, I took that third. These three done, Congress workers need not go about crying "Funds, Funds," for the return from the above, in my opinion, ought to suffice for a year's Congress work in Bombay.

A misconception.—Mr. Warerkar concludes "Put in work first and you can depend upon it the necessary men and money will come forth." Money need not come forth first. But unless "men" come forth first, who wiol "put in work." Mr. Warerkar must agree with me if I say that human beings, in flesh and blood are certainly required to put forth work.

Conclusion.—I am glad to inform Mr. Warerkar, that apart from the B. P. C. C., the "G" ward D. C. C. has accepted my scheme, with the addition of one more item, viz., untouchability and has commenced work.—Yours, etc.,

O. V. P. SHIVAM,

Dadar, Jan. 27.

CUTCH AND MR. TAIRSEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The open letter which Mr. L. R. Tairsee has addressed to H. H. the Maharao of Cutch in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th instant is rather interesting from many points of view and I propose to deal here only with a few of them.

Firstly, common people like me would like to know of any public meeting or meetings of the people of Cutch in Bombay, which had decided to depute Mr. Tairsee and his co-memorialist to present to H. H. on behalf of the people of Cutch that ill-fated memorial of Tri-Shanku type which was neither accepted nor rejected.

Secondly, any one, acquainted with the way in which some of the Cutchee newspapers of the past and the present have showered their choicest gifts from their bottomless treasuries, in season and out of season on the state officials, state management and even on His Highness's personality, must be well aware that Maharao Shri of Cutch is very much broad-minded in such matters compared to other native rulers, and Protected or Unprotected has always allowed a long rope to those who take upon themselves this self-imposed pleasant and arduous occupation. Mr. Tairsee, I suppose cannot be innocent of this simple fact and one must very greatly admire therefore his open challenge for a Commission of enquiry.

Thirdly, being professionally of a practical turn of mind I fail to conjure up any sort of similarity between the Nabha and Malhar Rao cases on the one hand, and the Cutch case, if one be allowed to say so, on the other hand, and I must say to the great chagrin of the detractors of Cutch Raj that such unreal comparisons can only tend to separate the ties of union and affection between the ruler and the ruled instead of cementing them.

Fourthly, the case of a chauffeur-friend which is so prominently marked out is logically quite out of point, because Mr. Tairsee will find to his surprise on proper inquiries that there is absolutely no chauffeur who is a friend to His Highness, and so the whole story of the imaginary chauffeur-friend falls mechanically to the ground, and proves a mere myth. Further remarks about this chauffeur-friend fiction must be reserved until Mr. Tairsee could spot out more accurately any other person mythical or real in his future researches, and give the benefit of his extended experience to the people of Cutch.

It may be true that Mr. Tairsee has the rare gift of presenting his case in his own peculiar style, but if the object be to do any solid good to Cutch, the triennial meteoric flights in the form of open letters and public admonitions are the least calculated to achieve the desired end. I for one cannot see why a gentleman of Mr. Tairsee's abilities and influence should not exert himself to establish a strong and representative association of Cutchees of light and leading thus paving the way along peaceful paths for that harmonious understanding between our Maha Rao and his subjects which every true Cutchee must be desirous of.

Lastly, need I assure Mr. Tairsee that I am as independent of Cutch and its politics as he himself is, and can clearly see through the imperfections attaching to a native state but I can equally well see the worse imperfections of other native states and so would think twice before making any public exhibition of the faults and frailties of my own dear native state in the form and the method of which Mr. Tairsee apparently seems to be such an able exponent. I once more appeal to Mr. Tairsee to work up for our Cutch in a way more suitable to our present conditions and past traditions, and utilise his excellent energies in finding out a workable formula for the betterment of Cutch, a formula which would be acceptable to people of different shades of opinion in and out of Cutch, and thus be the sole pioneer in that solid constructive work which is so sorely needed at present.—Yours, etc.,

VRAJLAL B. CHHAYA.

(Continued from column 6.)

same time, let them restore harmonious relations between the Congress and Khilafat Committees of certain places.

(3) *Khadi Work*:—Let the Working Committee give its full support to the Khadi Board.

(4) And let volunteer organisation and removal of untouchability be taken up seriously.

(5) And let all Congressmen take up the work of enrolling members to the Congress Committees.

Work and Work is the lesson of Cocanada.

COCANADA CONGRESS

SOME IMPRESSIONS AND LESSONS.

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

Verily, verbosity is our growing vice. Go to District Congress Committees, or to Provincial Congress Committees, verbosity will surely worry you, and will often keep you away! That besetting vice was in evidence even at the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Cocanada! And in a minor degree, even in the Congress Session! Three and a half precious days were practically thrown away on the discussion of Rules and Regulations! Nearly a day was lost in discussing a change in the creed! And another day on the Triple Boycott! What was the result?

IMPORTANT MATTERS LEFT OUT!

The net result of this verbosity was, that important matters were practically left out from the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee!

(1) Was the question of *Hindu-Muslim Unity* considered at the A. I. C. C. meeting? No! The writer saw the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sriyuts Rajagopalachari and Vulabhbai Patel, and requested them to consider this question, and preferably depute Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Jawahirlal Nehru to the scenes of recent disturbances, to bring about a reconciliation. In fact, Hakim Ajmal Khan assured the writer at Delhi on or about the 4th December, that that would be done. But alas, the writer cannot see any move being made in that direction!

(2) *Akali struggle*. What little time was devoted to the consideration of this most important struggle, that is going on between the Bureaucracy and our brave Akali Brothers?

(3) *Borsad Satyagraha*. Not a minute was devoted for the consideration of this question, though Valabhbhai Patel went all his way to Cocanada to explain the position to the Congress and to the A. I. C. C.!

(4) *Our Neighbours*—Just when the rumours of a rupture with Afghanistan reached Cocanada, there was deep indignation particularly amongst our Muslim brethern. The writer gave notice of a resolution expressing India's goodwill to all her neighbours and recommending to the Working Committee to arrange to send friendly missions to our neighbours. Though this resolution found favour with Muslim leaders, it was not reached, how, I know not!

(5) *Khadi Bazaars*:—A resolution recommending all Taluka, District and Provincial Congress Committees to hold Khadi Bazaars on the 18th of every month was also dropped! The writer spoke and wrote to Maulana Mahomed Ali, the President, but he, too, was worried with verbosity! As a last recourse, he had to speak out his mind both in the A. I. C. C. meeting, and in the Congress, how nation's precious time was lost in long speeches, arguments, rejoinders and retorts.

UNDERSTANDING AMONGST LEADERS.

After fifteen months of wordy warfare, the leaders have come to an understanding thank God. Twelve months ago, when the writer told the Working Committee, that he was prepared to work for four hours a day for Khadi, but would not waste four minutes a day for boycott propaganda, he was taken as a waverer! The Khadi work suffered greatly during the interval of discussion and in decision. The Swarajists wrote and said, that Khadi *alone* would not bring Swaraj! People conveniently dropped the word *alone*, and with it Khadi! Will the leaders now concentrate on strengthening the Congress Organisation, Congress Funds, and Congress activities regarding the Constructive Programme?

NEW FORCES AT WORK.

Let us not overlook the fact, that there is a growing section of Congressmen that demand complete Independence, and active application of Triple Boycott. They are energetic, enthusiastic, and are eager to carry out their own views. Some of them have suffered persecutions, prosecutions, and incarcerations. As staunch Congressmen, we appeal to them most earnestly to carry out the Constructive Programme with all their zeal and main. Let autocrats and bureaucrats note, that the new forces are made of sterner stuff than they can imagine.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

The most practical and beneficent work done at Cocanada was the appointment of Khadi Board with a personnel and powers, that ensure fair success in the near future. Let Indians of all shades of opinion give all their moral and material support to this Board, whose object is to produce Khadi as cheaply as possible and at the same time provide a living to ten of thousands of our countrymen and women. Already, Shriyuts Bajaj and Banker have been on tour, and we sincerely wish, that other leaders will interest themselves equally in the remaining items of Constructive Programme.

ALL SWADESHI.

The pleasant impression of the Cocanada Congress was the sight of Khadi and Swadeshi all round. Whether you moved amongst the Delegates or visitors, or in the large crowds that assembled at the various gates, you found a very large percentage of Khadi Wearing people. Their the arches, gates, tents, platform, gallery, residential quarters, cots etc. were all made of Swadeshi articles and mostly of Cocanada Bamboos, Javlis, coir, mats, etc. The people were so docile and devotional. And the inter-communal dinner was the best specimen of our growing sense of nationalism.

WORK BEFORE US.

May I submit it briefly, now that the Working Committee is to meet shortly:

(1) *Free Press of India*:—This is essential for our national progress the Working Committee should s materially.

(2) *Hindu Muslim Unity*:— Working Committee depute leaders to go round the scen bances, and reconcile the pe

(Continued in colu

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

STABBING HIS WIFE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp and a special Jury).

Emperor
vs.
Kondiba Dhandiba.

The accused who was a mill-hand in this case was charged with having murdered his wife with a knife. It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused and his wife Krishnabai were living as sub-tenants of one Doji Pandoo who had a room in a thawl at Tulsi Pipe Road. Daji Pandoo was also living in that room with his wife Ganga and two others relatives of his. On the 28th of October 1923 the accused had some quarrel with his wife at about 10 a.m. over some domestic affairs. At about 10 p.m. they all went to bed after having their usual meals in the usual manner. They all slept in the same room also woke up, after this Daji Pandoo heard a voice crying out in a very painful manner 'oh mother.' On this he asked his wife to light a lamp. When the lamp was lighted, he found the accused seated near his wife who was unconscious and holding her in his arms. There were blood marks near by at that place. The other two inmates of the room also wake up after this Doji Pandoo went out and called out one Sitaram who was sleeping outside the room and the neighbours were awaken, and he went and informed the police. When the police arrived Krishnabai was dead. On their questioning the accused he told them that he had stabbed his wife because he suspected her of being in criminal intimacy with Daji Pandoo and produced a penknife with which he did the deed. On this the accused was arrested.

After hearing the evidence of the prosecution, and the statement of the accused the addresses of counsel on both side, and the Judge's summing up, the jury returned. On their return they pronounced a unanimous verdict against the accused of being guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The learned judge while sentencing the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of ten years, remarked that the jury had taken a very merciful view of the guilt of the accused. The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Ghaswala, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Master, Bar-at-Law appeared for the accused.

PARBADEVI MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Emperor.
versus.

(1). Malalkhan Azadkhan, (2). Mahomed Jamalkhan Abdul Khalil.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp and Special Jury).

The accused were charged firstly with robbery and abetment thereof of the property of one Gangaram Visram and one Sakharam Ganpat under Secs. 392 and 109 of the I.P.C. and secondly of voluntarily causing hurt to one Dewji Rama, and Pandu Rama and of abetting each other under Secs. 394 and 109 of the I. P. C. The accused No. 1 was further charged under Sec. 302 with murder of one Vithu Rama.

The Hon. Advocate-General with K. M. Taleyarkhan appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Manekshaw appeared for both the accused.

The prosecution case was that the above named Gangaram, Sakharam, the deceased Vithu Rama, Dewji Rama and Pandu Balu lived in a hut at Parbhadevi in Baika Devsi's Wadi. On 18th October 1923, Gangaram and Sakharam went to bed at about 9-30 p.m. The hut had no doors. At about midnight Gangaram heard the noise of a trunk being removed. He thereupon got up and shouted "Who is there" and went up the door. Matches were lighted by some persons outside the hut and as he went outside he was caught hold of by two pathans. He heard the pelting of stones on the roof of the hut by other pathans who were standing outside. Accused No. 2 then forcibly took off the gold armlet which Gangaram had on his right arm. Accused No. 2 told him not to shout and threatened to kill him with a knife which he had in his hand. Gangaram however, had already shouted "Thieves have come and are taking away trunks." Then the trunk of Sakharam was removed. Accused No. 1 kept holding Gangaram and accused No. 2 went to remove Gangaram's box. Meanwhile Vithu Rama came up from the adjoining room with a lighted lamp. The lamp was immediately thereafter extinguished Vithu Rama shouted "Who is there." Accused No. 1 told him not to shout or else he would kill him. So saying accused No. 1 struck Vithu with the knife on the left side who fell down 4 or 5 paces away and died in about 15 minutes. Thereafter both the accused removed his box and ran away, Devji who was standing outside chased them but he was struck with something and he fell down. Pandu Balu who was also standing outside and was shouting was injured. The police were immediately informed and they came to the scene of the occurrence. They carried the dead body of Vithu to the morgue. In the evening of the next day both the accused were identified by Gangaram at the De Lisle Police Station out of 15 or 16 pathans. The police then arrested both the accused.

Accused No. 1 guilty of murder and robbery and was sentenced to transportation for life.

Accused No. 2 guilty of robbery and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Both the accused were found not guilty of voluntarily causing hurt.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADULTERATED SACCHARINE.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Bholasing Amersing.
versus.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Thacker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He found the accused guilty under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code with cheating and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

"The facts material to the case have been fully given by their Lordships in their judgments:—

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—"The accused was charged with one Cassidy before Mr. Thacker, the Additional Presidency Magistrate, under Section 420, read with Section 114 I. P. Code with having cheated the complainant on the 9th August 1923 in respect of 139 tins of Saccharine valued at Rs. 1221, and having abetted each other in the commission of the said offence. According to the complainant's story Cassidy came to him on the 9th August at 11-30 a.m. with a Mahomedan, bringing with him a tin of saccharine saying that he wanted to sell it and asked for orders. He again returned when the complainant's father was present with a sample tin which the accused said, was genuine, and accordingly he fixed the rate at Rs. 9 a tin, and at 3-30 he brought 139 tins of Saccharine which looked similar to the sample. The complainant paid Rs. 1,251, and Cassidy passed a receipt, Ex. A, signed in the name of J. Smith for P. Singh. Cassidy refused to receive a cheque for payment, the practice at the complainant's shop being to make all payments by cheques, as Cassidy said that he was at the time going to Poona and would prefer to have cash. The same day one Maneklal, a dealer in Saccharine, gave the complainant some information as regards the contents of the tins of Saccharine. The complainant thereupon opened one of the tins and found it contained an adulterated mixture of Saccharine and Sodium Bicarbonate. The complainant then went in search of accused 2 and succeeded in finding him in the office of G. Mayadas and Co. in Frere Road. He told accused 2 that the stuff he supplied to the complainant was not genuine Saccharine and demanded back his money. Accused 2 said that he had sold it for accused 1 for whom he acted only as a broker. The complainant's father informed the Police and accused 2 was arrested. Search was made for accused 1, but he could not be found. Enquiries were made and information was received that he was at Delhi, and the Police sent requests to the authorities at Delhi to send Bholasing to Bombay where he arrived on the 30th August. Meanwhile the Police received information that one Akbarali had some dealings with the accused No. 1 in Saccharine. Akbarali was sent for and he identified the 1st accused from amongst 10 other persons as the purchaser from him of 25 tins of Saccharine and one bag of Soda Bicarbonate on the 28th July.

After the evidence was recorded before the Magistrate, and the statements of the accused had been recorded, the Magistrate ordered that the 2nd accused should be discharged as he did not consider the evidence against him sufficient to frame a charge. So a charge was only framed against the 1st accused. Cassidy was then examined under Section 256, Criminal Procedure Code and cross-examined by the pleader for the 1st accused. Other witnesses deposed to the connection between the 1st accused and Cassidy. A person called Wiseman said that he was unemployed. He had been in Bombay for about a year and 4 months. In August 1923 he was sleeping and stopping in the office of G. Mayadas in Frere Road, where Cassidy also used to stop with him. The 1st accused was the only man who used to visit Cassidy, and used to give Cassidy tins of Saccharine of the size of the tin Ex. B in the case, and asked Cassidy to secure orders for them. Accused No. 1 also asked the witness to sell similar tins but he declined to do so. He further deposed to the selling of tins by Cassidy at the instance of the 1st accused.

The witness Panjumal Laxmandas said he was a clerk and lived at th eoffice of G. Mayadas and Co. He had known Cassidy for 3 or 4 months. He had known accused No. 1 for 2 years. He was a merchant dealing in provisions. The witness had sometimes seen him at the office of G. Mayadas and witness introduced accused No. 1 to Cassidy, as accused No. 1 told the witness that he had some provisions to be sold and asked the witness if Cassidy could sell them for him.

Jasmantlal Singh Gormukhasingh said he was a Manager of G. Mayadas and Co. He knew both accused No. 1 and Cassidy. He knew accused No. 1 as he used to come to the office of G. Mayadas as he was expecting his letters there. He did not know what were the relations between accused No. 1 and Cassidy.

The evidence of Akbarali Mahomedali was the most important in the case as if his evidence is believed, it is perfectly clear that the accused No. 1 purchased from him Soda Bicarbonate and Saccharine.

When we find evidence of the connection between accused No. 1 and accused No. 2, and that through that connection tins of Saccharine grossly adulterated with Soda Bicarbonate were sold through accused No. 2 Cassidy the broker to the complainant, the inevitable conclusion must be that the 1st accused entered into this transaction of adulterated Saccharine in order to pass it off, if he could, to unwary purchasers. He could not sell it himself, but he could make use of some other persons to sell it for him. It seems to me, if we believe the evidence, as the Magistrate did we must say that the accused was guilty of cheating within the meaning of Section 420 and Section 415 I.P.C. In order to prove the offence of cheating it is necessary to establish (1) that some one was received, (2) fraudulently or dishonestly, or intentionally; and (3) by means of such deceit he was induced to change his position either by parting with property or by doing something to his own injury.

Clearly the complainant was deceived, and whoever made the mixture of Saccharine and Soda Bicarbonate, must be considered as having intended to deceive any purchaser fraudulently or dishonestly, and further it is quite clear that the complainant by such deceit was induced to part wit hhis money. So that if the accused bought Saccharine and Soda Bicarbonate with the intention of mixing them together and selling them, if he could, to a purchaser as Saccharine, and received payment for the goods as Saccharine, clearly he would be guilty of cheating. It would follow that if the purchasers are enduced to deliver the price of the adulterated mixture, then the offence under Section 420 must be taken to have been committed

It is suggested that Cassidy was implicated in the cheating, and that he must have known, even if he was only acting as a broker, that the goods were not what they purported to be. But I do not think that even if that was the case, and that the Magistrate was wrong in discharging Cassidy, that that would assist the 1st accused once we are satisfied by independent evidence that it was the 1st accused who made this mixture and passed it off as Saccharine through the broker. In my opinion, therefore, the appeal should be dismissed."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah observed:—"I concur. I only desire to add with reference to the evidence of Cassidy that in coming to the conclusion adverse to the appellant in this case, I have considered his evidence to be the evidence of an accomplice. Having regard to the receipt which he passed to the complainant and the evidence of the complainant which there is no reason to distrust, it is difficult to accept the view that Cassidy had not the necessary knowledge as to the real quality of the goods which he tendered to the complainant. But even if his evidence be considered on that footing, or even discarded altogether, there is sufficient evidence in the case to show that Cassidy was acting for the accused, and that the accused had placed himself in a position to supply the adulterated goods which are said to have been supplied by Cassidy to the complainant."

Mr. G. N. Thakore, with Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, February 1.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3573-22—Little and Co, Killick Nixon and Co, J. Belbie Shah Gilani, Edgelow G W and Co.
3081-21—Dubash and Co, Onkermal Surajmal and others, Somulal Lalloobhai, Tyabji D and Co.
632-18—Khandwalla and Chh, Kallianji Laxmandas and others, Madhowji Luxmandas and others, Shroff and L, Jamshedji R and D.
2731-20—Tyabji D and Co, Kenneth, Mac Intyre Kamp and another, Mathuradas Munji, Mulla and M.
2684-20—Tyabji D and Co, Kenneth Bai Nanibai widow.
1023-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co, Kanaiyalal Radhakison and others, Unwalla P and P.
3405-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sancorgbai widow and others, Ramrao Bhai Thakore, Jehangir and S.
S C Ct. 1599/17268-21—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Harilal Bodiwalla and another, The China Mutual Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Little and Co.
5750-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Sakinabai widow and others, Ahmed Mahomed and others, Shroff and L, Mantri and Co.
1599-21—Amarchand and M, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Adamalli Huseinbhai, M B Chothia and Co.
2750-21—Edgelow G W and Co, The Tallow Manfg. Co, Abdulla Allabux, Madhowji and Co.
2771-21—Raghnaya N and Co, M Shadak Sharappa and another, V Balkrishna Mudlier, Mulla and M, Manilal and K.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

5712-22—Madhowji and Co, R B Loyalka, Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2934-23—Madhowji and Co, Bai Mithabai widow and onother, Narsy Khatao and others.
4869-23—Shamrao M and H, Hemchand Hirachand, Madanlal Pyarelal, Dubash and Co.
4920-23—Manubhai and Co, Bhicaji Nawroji Bhatana, Rampalsing Matadiusing, In Person.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

4194-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorimo Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

1617-20—Motichand and D, Chottalal Wadilal, Esmail Khimji Poonja and another, Craigie B and C.
1572-20—In Person, Esmailji Khimji Poonja, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C
750-20—Dharamsy D and Co, Narsingrao Mane Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
2444-20—Sabnis G and S Vishavnath Dinanath Divekar Shankaram Vishvanath Divekar and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Cte 1108/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Ganu and ors.
S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Ganu and ors.
2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.
1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.
133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
872-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Ooeman, Ardeshir N D and Co.
136-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.
4416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1929-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.
254-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.
2883-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and C.
1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.
2239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
2879-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.
4617-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.
1231-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.
4883-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.
2361-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIINER'S REPORT.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thakar Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.
1121-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durgabai widow, Ismail Gola.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1225-17—Hiralal and Co Anandji Babuji, Amtoobai widow and others, Bhimji and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3793-23—Craige B and Co, Dadjbai H Billimoria and Co, Nawroji F Nawroji, J P Wallace and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.
1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.
3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.
1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.
S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.
5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.
2361-23—Soonderdas and Co. Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.
2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co. Walla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.
2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.
494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Kishenchand and ors, M B Chothia.
1363-18 Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.
2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.
3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co. vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.
761-23—Captain and V. Vegbai widow, vs Keshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.
2776-28—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
S C 2760-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.
4654-23—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd Taher Darukhanawalla and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

227-21—Payne and Co, Dawoodbhai Mahomed Alli Khokhawalla, Abdul Husein Khokhawalla and others, Jenangir and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4654-23—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co, Ltd, Taher Dawn Khanawalla and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.
5510-22—Soonderdas and Co, Meghaji Vanchand, Chimnaji Gulabji and others, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.
2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Valiabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ltd. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.
3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.
3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP,

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2236-22—Edgelow G. W. and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd, Kaku Hirji Khetsey Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Laxmichand, Khokhani and anr, Kaku Hirji Khetsey, Captain and V.
3169-23—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikaridas Hazarimal v Dalichand Jamnadas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co
1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Cheshnath Sitaram v Vaman Ganpatrao Pitale and anr, Crawford B and Co.
5818-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kahn and Kahn v Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla, Unwalla P and P.
3878-23—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Ratansy, Ramchandra Radharaman, Amarchand and M.
4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Kasad and another Jugganalli Navrangsing and another Dharamsi D and Co.
5114-23—F P Ghadially, Burjor S. Jamsedji, Jagnath Naransing and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
1214-21—M B Chothia, Tonleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.
110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.
690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.
1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.
5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.
5982-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.
489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Mottram Dhurandhar and ors Kharas and Co.
307-21—Puranand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ramsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.
4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.
4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.
2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.
4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

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In addition to the horses advertised to be sold by THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY on Saturday morning, the following two will be offered:—
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KITCHENER Bay Arab Entire.
They are well-known performers.

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THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Racecourse Bombay, on SATURDAY morning, February 2nd at 8 a.m., TWENTY-EIGHT RACEHORSES; those in training with their engagements at the Bombay Race Meeting 1924.
The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.
Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay.

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"SPORT"
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5 P. M.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following are the results of the replays for the Scottish cup to-day:—
Hamilton one, King's Park nil.
Hearts three, Lanark nil.
Boness one, Bathgate nil.
Buckie Thiste nil, Alloa three.
Queen's Park four, Dunbarton Harp one.
—Reuter.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION CUP.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following is the draw of the second round Scottish Association Cup to be played on 9th February:—
St. Mirren vs. Glasgow Rangers.
East Stirling vs. Midannandale.
Partick vs. Boness.
Cowden Beath vs. Aberdeen.
Ayr United vs. Kilmarnock.
Forfar vs. Motherwell.
Hearts vs. Galston.
St. Bernard vs. Stenhousemuir.
Falkirk vs. East Fife.
Airdrieonians vs. St. Johnstone.
Hamilton vs. Queen of South.
Clydebank vs. Arbroath.
Clyde vs. Vale of Leven.
Queens Park vs. Armadale.
Dundee vs. Raith Rovers.
Hibernian vs. Alloda.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following are the results of the Rugby football matches played to-day:—
Oxford Univesity thirty-seven, Coventry five.
Cambridge University three, Guy's Hospital five.
Greenwich Naval College ten, Portsmouth Services twelve.
Berkshire Wanderers four, Richmond sixteen.—Reuter.

CURLING TOURNAMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Chamonix.—Britain beat France by 48 to 14 thus winning the curling tournaments. Sweden comes second and France third.

ICEHOCKEY.

In the Icehockey Britain beat Belgium by 20 goals to 3 and America beat France by 22 goals to nil.

SKI-ING.

In the Ski-ing Marathon for 50 kilometres Hang (?) of Norway was first, taking three hours forty-four minutes thirty-two second.—Reuter.

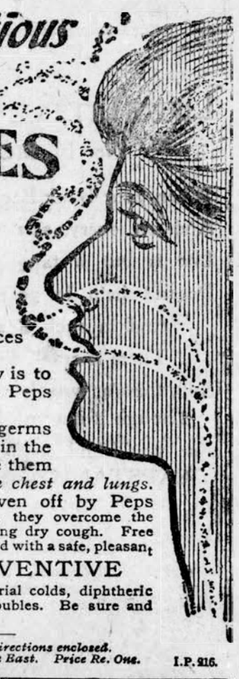
WORLD'S RECORD IN ONE MILE SWIMMING.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Sydney.—Arneborg, a Swede, swam one mile in the world's record time of 22 minutes 34 seconds.—Reuter.

Chamonix.—In Ice Hockey Tournament, Canada beat Switzerland by 30 goals to nil. —Reuter.

EVANS, FRASER & Co's GREAT CLEARANCE COMMENCES TO-DAY.



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The best and most effective remedy is to occasionally dissolve in your mouth a Peps infection-killing tablet.

Just as you *breathe in* the dangerous germs of throat disease, so you must breathe in the Peps remedy to reach and exterminate them before they can carry trouble *into the chest and lungs*. The soothing, germicidal vapours given off by Peps quickly allay the inflammation and soreness; they overcome the hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, and irritating dry cough. Free from all harmful drugs, Peps provide young and old with a safe, pleasant

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KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I compliment Mr. Sahasrabuddhe on the serious attention which he has paid to my letter published on the 26th instant. Mr. Sahasrabuddhe seems to believe that concealment of the defects in khadi is necessary for the increased spread of it. I hold exactly the opposite. When a movement has to be carried on in feverish haste we have got to put on ourselves a number of restraints as in the case of a nation at war with another. In the years 1920-21 every one was simply to *do* and to overlook—nay suppress, the numerous defects and delinquencies of which so many Congress workers were guilty. The position in 1924 is materially different. Lala Lajpatrai devoted one whole article in his series entitled "The ideals of non-co-operation" to the change which it was necessary for us to make in our movement for Swaraj in the year 1924 as compared to the year 1921. The changes that he has indicated were indeed contemplated by Mahatmaji at Bardoli. He cried a halt to the diffuseness and extensiveness of the movement and asked all *workers* to devote themselves to concentration and intensiveness. Lala Lajpatrai has reiterated practically the same call and for all apparent purposes the Cocanada Congress has confirmed and voiced that call. Now in the year 1924 quality is to be paid the first atention with the certainty and faith that quantity will follow in the wake of quality as day follows night. Absolutely irrelevant is the introduction of the word "Ashraddhas", (which by the bye is a form unknowable to many a student of Sanskrit) because without bossing or ostentation I have succeeded in inducing quite a good number of persons to wear khadi and Mr. Sahasrabuddhe can get a few gentlemen close around him to bear witness to my statement. It is not a very promising symptom in a worker, viz. to brand as "Ashraddhas" every one who happens to differ from him in ever so small a detail.

I am obliged to Mr. Sahasrabuddhe because he has unwillingly supported my case. His first pair of dhoties lasted according to him for seventeen months and the second for nine months only, that means nearly half the period of the first pair. *Very nearly my own experience.* His first pair has a detail worth considering viz., that its length was only six yards. The Hindu feaders can guess that must be the thickness of that pair. *Thousands* will agree with me that cloth of that thickness cannot pass for dhoties and workers will better take note that to go on putting before the public, cloth of that thickness in the place of dhoties is almost the surest way of turning people away from khadi. Mill cloth of that thickness is used to make coats and pantaloons which last three to four years even under the stress of acids used by the Bombay Washing Companies. It is a lamentable result of Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's writing that so uncompromising an opponent of mill-cloth, as I am, has been forced to speak in this manner of mill-cloth.

A para in Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's letter deals with fineries. With them I have absolutely nothing to do.

Mr. Sahasrabuddhe has devoted one para to the importance of khadi. I accept every word of it and emphasise it with all the power I have.

Then comes a question which is most controvercial in the letter of Mr. Sahasrabuddhe. Says he, "If Bombay means seriously to do anything it should *only* look to consumption *and to nothing else.*" This is arm-chair politics. In my opinion, this is rank heresy.. Leader after leader can be quoted against this proposition. I shall recommend to him a deliberate and quiet persual of Mr. Rajgopalachariar's article "Prepare for Bapu's release." I shall take the liberty of quoting two or three sentences:

"The very best prayer, the very best religious service, *besides being the most valuable National Service* is a half hour at the charkha before the days work and before the day's eating and drinking. The busiest lawyer, the busiest merchant, the most bookish student and all girls can certainly find time for this."

The reference to the busiest lawyer and the busiest merchant clearly indicates that the writer has in his mind all cities including Bombay. About girls the writer's suggestion is a universal, the adjective before them being "*all.*" When the writer asks the busiest lawyer and the busiest merchant to spare a half hour at the charkha, he certainly demands more time at the Charkha from Congress workers in general and still more from those who, perhaps by an accident, get a whole day's wage for three hours' work. Mr. Rajgopalachariar adds: "The spinning wheel is the key of the situation in every way. . . . The constructive programme is identical with the spinning wheel. "It ought to be clear to every reader that by "a half hour at the Charkha before the day's eating and drinking." Mr. Rajgopalachariar does certainly not mean consumption only. Primarily he means *production and* he two sentences last quoted emphasise this aspect of the question. And if a doubter still wants proof Mr. Rajgopalachar finishes his article with the sentence. *"If we take care of the Charkha all else will automatically shape themselves around it."*

Mr. Rajgopal spoke of Mr. Shankarlal Banker that none could excel him in his assimilation of the spirit of Mahatma's message "khaddar." Bhai Shankarlal is the Secretary of the Khaddar Board.. On the 16th instant Bhai Shankarlal expressed himself at Erode as follows:

"We must all take to hand-spinning. We, every one of us, must get a charkha, stock cotton and spin."

I never practised in a court of law and have no temptation to conceal what may appear to go against me.. Bhai Shankarlal goes on: "But until we spin our own yarn and get it woven into khaddar we must also decide to put on khadi and nothing else." Bhai's words cannot be improved upon. He puts his finger on the heart. The first duty according to Bhai is to spin one's own yarn and it is only as the second best *in default of the first*, that he prescribes the duty of merely consuming khadi. Bhai speaks of "all," "Every one of us." Even people staying at Dadar know that Bhai Shankarlal belongs to Bombay.

Nothing more should be necessary to prove that even in the case of Bombayites —whether professors or teachers, members of the Corporation or Vakils of the Magisterial Courts, Clerks or students—production is the *first duty* and consumption will automatically follow it. But if something were necessary Mahatma Gandhi's practice will pulvarize the rank heresy which is attempting to get the vogue in Bombay. It is well-known that so long as his body allowed Mahatmaji devoted a pretty good part of every day to spinning. When free Mahatmaji could not be excelled in being busy. With all his multifarious engagements Mahatmaji did steal a few moments to devote to spinning regularly. For ordinary folk like me this practice of Mahatmaji is a gospel, as against numerous tergiversations of men of many jobs. Out of loyalty to Mahatma, who, to all like me, is identical with India, let every one, even in Bombay, attend first to production.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. WARERKAR,

Gamdevi, Jan. 29.

KHADDAR AND HANDSPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to submit that the discrimination sought to be introduced between Bombayites and people of the province by some persons of Dadar is highly to be deprecated. It is very good of you to republish from the "Young India" an article of Mr. Rajagopalachariar which gives a crushing reply to this dangerous doctrine. The new doctrine sought to be preached by Dadar is reminiscent of the Pre-Mahatma period in which the intelligentsia always behaved towards the rest in a tone of condescending presumption and genial patronage. It perpetuates that dislike of physical labour which Western education induced in the *educated*. And it proves that that dislike is making its reappearance with full force in the circle in which some of the Professors, teachers and students of National Education institutions are moving and living. One sentence of Mr. Rajagopalachariar should be committed to memory by every worker for and wearer of khaddar.

"The spinner, the weaver, and the wearer should be neighbours all acting together."

The gentleman who enunciated this novel and *pitiable* distinction did not take the trouble to meet the point made by Mr B. V. Warerkar about *bogus* khadi, and the Mill khadi. Mill Khadi is being sold *in fact*. Is the tapping of eight lakhs of Bombayites to be done in the interests of mill khadi? I know a tailor who sews khadi clothes. He tells me that at least seventy-five per cent. of the khadi he sews is mill khadi! The large sales effected by Mahindrakar Brothers tell their own tale. This is the most important point about khadi and one would ask to be pardoned for entertaining a misgiving about those who ignore this. What, again, about the six looms of Santa Cruz, remaining idle for want of handspun yarn.—Yours, etc.,

A WEARER OF KHADI.

Jan. 30.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

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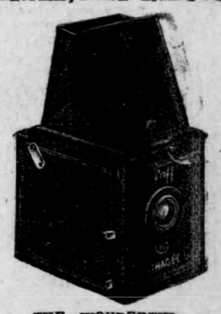

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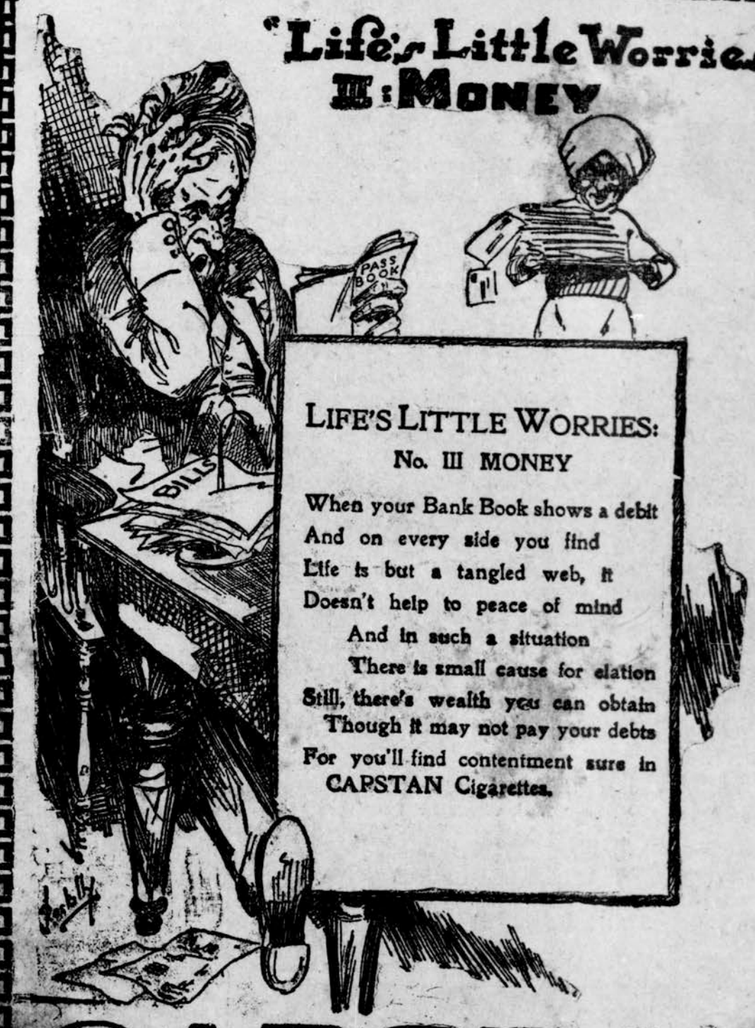

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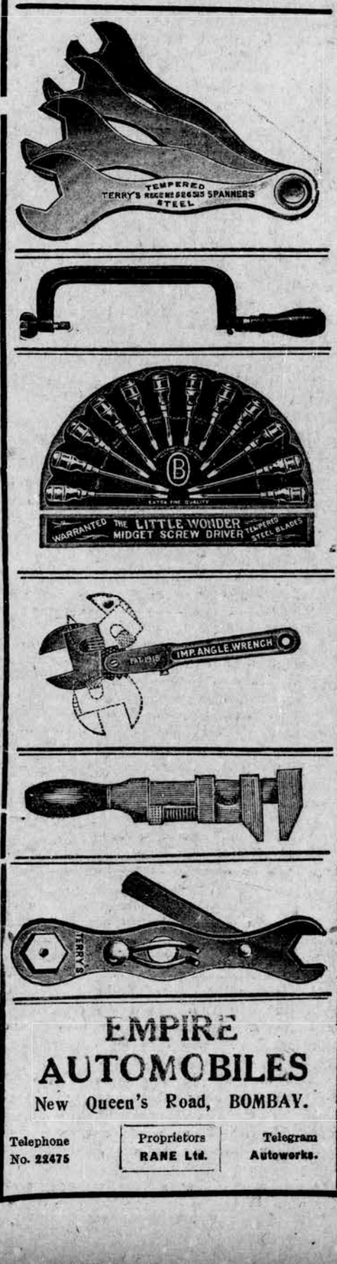

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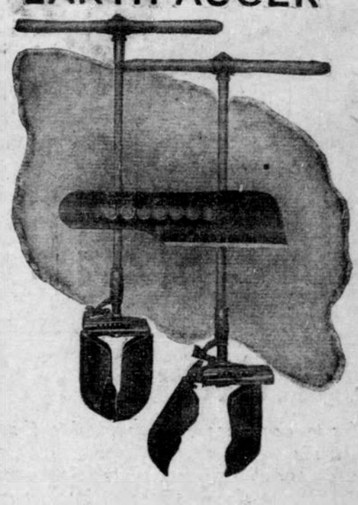

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